FBIS
DAILY REPORT
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Soviet Union

Vol III No 229 28 November 1983

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REACTION TO LATEST ANDROPOV STATEMENT ON INF

'Soviet People' Support Measures

PM252118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Will for Peace"]

[Text] The new statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has resounded authoritatively and weightily throughout the planet. It contains a confirmation of the Soviet Union's adherence to a peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy, to a principled course toward ending the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, and toward the reduction and ultimately the total elimination of the threat of nuclear war. It contains an appeal to the leaders of the United States and the states of West Europe to weigh up once again all the consequences with which the implementation of the plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe threatens their own peoples and all mankind.

"The Soviet Union," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's statement says, "as before, advocates the most radical solution of the question of nuclear arms in Europe. It repeats its proposal that Europe be made altogether free of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical."

As a result of the adventurist, aggressive policy of the U.S. ruling circles and of the Western countries that are acting at one with them, mankind is already living now in too fragile a world. But with the siting of U.S. missiles on European soil, which is becoming an accomplished fact, the real danger that the United States will bring disaster upon the peoples of Europe increases.

If for almost 40 years now Europe has been living in peaceful conditions, this is thanks to the interaction of many forces and of their collective efforts. The contribution to the cause of peace made by the Soviet Union and all the countries of the socialist community is enormous. The other peace-loving forces of our continent have played and continue to play an important role. Now do we forget what has been done for the preservation and consolidation of peace by sober-minded politicans in the West.

Particular note should be made of the following factor: the approximate equilibrium of military forces, including nuclear forces, that has taken shape in Europe between the states of the North Atlantic alliance and the Warsaw Pact states which objectively serves the cause of European security and stability. It is precisely this that the United States and NATO as a whole are now trying to eliminate.

The leadership of the Soviet Union has already informed the Soviet people and other peoples of its evaluation of the militarist course of the present U.S. Administration and has warned the governments of the United States and of its allies of the dangerous consequences of such a course. Nevertheless in recent days the Governments of the FRG, Britain, and Italy, acting contrary to the will of their own peoples, contrary to the interests of the security of their own countries, and contrary to the interests of European and world peace, have given the "go-ahead" to the installation of U.S. missiles. They have thereby assumed, together with the U.S. Government, the entire responsibility for the consequences of a shortsighted policy, about which the Soviet Union gave prior warning.

By siting U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles on the European Continent in the immediate vicinity of the borders of the Soviet Union and its allies, those who took the relevant decisions are evidently counting on succeeding thereby in creating a nuclear-missile foundation for the pursuit of the "crusade" declared by Washington against socialism as a social system.

Such calculations, however, are illusory. Back on 28 June this year, the top party and state figures of seven socialist countries declared at the meeting which took place in Moscow that under no circumstances will they tolerate military superiority by the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact countries. They are as good as their word.

Comrade Yu. V. Andropov's statement confirms that the Soviet Union believes its further participation in the Geneva talks on nuclear arms to be impossible. Under the conditions that have come about they would merely be a cover for actions by the United States and a number of other NATO countries aimed at undermining European and international security.

The statement enumerates specific decisions taken by the Soviet leadership, including those by agreement with our allies -- the Governments of the GDR and the CSSR. These retaliatory measures are stricted strictly to the limits which will be dictated by the actions of the NATO countries. The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority and we shall do only what is absolutely necessary in order that the military equilibrium will not be upset. If the United States and the other NATO countries display a readiness to return to the situation which existed prior to the siting of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union is also ready to do likewise. In this event the proposals which we submitted earlier on questions of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe would come into force again. The unilateral commitments by the USSR in this sphere which have now been abrogated would also come back into force.

The development of events just recently could not fail to alarm people both in Europe and in other continents too. Not just in our country but in the West too, including the United States, the antiwar, antimissile movement is gaining strength. In accordance with the aspirations of millions and millions of people of goodwill, the UN General Assembly has in these last few days adopted by an absolute majority of votes a draft declaration on condemning nuclear war that was submitted on the USSR's initiative.

Mankind is faced with many tasks. And they are going unresolved merely because of the diversion of colossal material, intellectual, and other resources toward the truly crazy arms race -- above all the nuclear arms race -- unleashed by imperialist circles. And from this viewpoint, not to mention the threat which it carries within itself for the preservation of life itself on earth, the reaching of accords on a radical reduction of nuclear and other armaments would be a boon for all peoples.

The Soviet people wholly and completely approve the measures being taken by our state and its allies for ensuring their security. They know full well that when the Soviet leadership declares that in fulfilling the will of the people it will continue to do everything to ward off the threat of war and preserve peace for the present and future generations, it will, as always, be as good as its word. All peoples of the plant can be confident of of that.

U.S., UK, FRG Criticize Move

LD251801 Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 25 TASS -- Representatives of the U.S. Department of State refrained from making any pronouncements about Yuriy Andropov's statement. But President Ronald Reagan, as is reported by the American press, was in a hurry to make a statement in which, grossly distoring the real state of affairs, he tried to present things in a way that allegedly it is not the United States but the Soviet Union which is unwilling to reach an accord at the negotiations, whereas Washington allegedly honestly strives for that.

London November 25 TASS -- The British Foreign Office made a commentary in which, as is noted by the AP news agency, is tried to belittle the significance of the Soviet statement.

Bonn November 25 TASS -- Representative of the FRG Government Boenisch, in a bid to pacify the West German public who denounce official Bonn and Washington for termination of the Geneva negotiations and the coming deployment of American nuclear missiles, said that the Soviet statement "should not be dramatized" and assured once again that despite the deployment of the missiles, "Moscow will resume the dialogue somewhat later."

USSR 'WILL NOT RETURN REPENTANT' TO INF TALKS

PM251715 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by Academician G. Arbatov: "Political Document of Tremendous Significance"]

[Text] The statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, will undoubtedly be regarded in the world as a most important political document. Some people, of course, acknowledge this with a sense of great dissatisfaction and even malice, whereas others do so with profound satisfaction.

A bad policy that is dangerous for the peoples must always be cloaked in a dense cover of lies. The Reagan administration's policy is just such a policy, and that is precisely why both the administration and the President himself must now tell so many lies. They have to lie to assert that the Americans have been holding serious medium-range missile talks with the USSR. From the very outset they strove not to achieve but to prevent agreement, so as to be able to deploy their missiles in Europe. And the FRG, British, and the Italian Governments, which were providing their territory for the U.S. missile deployment, were well aware of this.

The current Washington leaders are also lying now when they say that in deploying these mssiles they are concerned for Europe's security. In fact, as the statement rightly stressed, it is not security that is increased but the real danger that the United States will inflict catastrophe on the European peoples.

And there is another lie that has been disseminated particularly zealously in recent days: the lie that the United States and its allies will not be aggravating the international situation by beginning the deployment of the new missiles in Europe. To use the words of a U.S. State Department spokesman, this situation "should not be regarded as a crisis of a breakdown." Nothing has changed, apparently, and if the talks are broken off that is because of an incomprehensible whim on the Russians' part and will be quite short-lived.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement demolishes these assertions, which are designed to deceive the U.S. and European public. Yes, ladies and gentlemen, there has been a breakdown, the talks have broken down. And if a dangerous new round in the arms race does begin instead of talks in such an inflammable region as Europe, that is a real crisis. And the Soviet Union will not return repentant to the negotiating table tomorrow or the day after, since the talks were broken off not because the Soviet Union left them but because the Americans deliberately smashed that table to smithereens with their allies' consent. After all, the essence of the talks was precisely to avoid the deployment of the U.S. missiles and thereby a new round in the arms race. The United States destroyed the talks with its own hands by beginning the deployment...

Even the gray mediocrities abundantly represented in the Reagan administration have now begun to sense that unless they succeed in deceiving people in America and West Europe the deployment of the missiles will be a Pyrrhic victory, a victory for which an absolutely disproportionate political price will have to be paid.

So the world has recently been witnessing the most unscrupulous propaganda diversions by Washington.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement destroys the very foundation of those diversions. It warns NATO that the United States and its allies will not get away with their new nuclear outrages. They will not get away with it either in the military sphere -- the USSR and its allies will take effective measures to eliminate the threat to their security -- or in the political sphere. The statement displays those who are to blame for what has happened for what they really are: adventurists hatching insane plans for a "crusade" against the socialism, enemies of peace, wreckers of peace, and instigators of new rounds of the arms race.

Yu.V. Andropov's statement also dots the "i's" on the question of the conditions on which a resumption of the talks is possible. This condition is a return to the situation that existed before the beginning of the deployment of the American medium-range missiles. This will presumably end the speculations fabricated in the West.

In general, the United States and its allies were warned long ago of all the consequences of the deployment of the American missiles in West Europe, warmed primarily by Yu. V. Andropov's previous statement, and they have only themselves to blame for the fact that the predictions that the Governments of the United States, the FRG, Britain, and Italy forced down the throats of their countries' public throughout this time have not come true. The prediction that nothing would change with the start of the deployment of the Pershings and cruise missiles and that the real talks would only begin then. The Russians, it was argued, would merely become more tractable, since the only language they understand is the language of force and unceremonious pressure. Such notions of the U.S. President's regarding the conduct of international affairs, notions current in his native political jungles, in the godforsaken corners of the American Far West, problably suggested to him both norms of behavior and fantasies about how to "deal with communists." But they have nothing in common with the realities of the international relations of the nuclear era.

Yu.V Andropov's statement leaves not the slightest doubt that the Soviet Union, while dealing a firm rebuff of the extremist U.S. Administration and its West European accomplices, at the same time by no means accepts their rules of the "international game' and is not allowing itself to be pushed into the quagmire of a "position of strength" policy. This extremely important document clearly outlines ways of getting out of the prevailing crisis and sets out a program for the radical improvement of international relations and the elimination of the threat of war. The statement tells those who want peace and international cooperation that in the Soviet Union they will find a conscientious and reliable partner.

PAMPHLET CONTRASTS U.S., SOVIET ARMS TALKS MOVES

PM241900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[N. Kurdyumov article: "Contrary to Common Sense: Who Is Against Disarmament"]

[Text] Not so long ago THE WASHINGTON POST featured a statement by the eminent Republican and chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Charles Percy, in which he accused influential people in the present U.S. Administration of doing everything possible to sabotage the achievement of any agreement with the Soviet Union on arms control. "I have no doubt," Percy said, "that the President is surrounded by people in the National Security Council and the Defense Department who are doing everything to hamper arms control."

The senator's observations are yet another confirmation of something that has long been obvious: The policy of the present U.S. Administration has nothing in common with solving the problems of disarmament. Washington's practical actions are pursuing directly opposite ends aimed at confrontation, cranking up the arms race, and achieving military superiority over the USSR.

In aspiring to somehow cover up their adventurist policy, U.S. ruling circles are attempting with all kinds of tricks to disinform world public opinion on the state of affairs at the disarmament talks, distort the Soviet Union's constructive proposals, and present the U.S. position as realistic.

But these are attempts using improper means, since an objective comparison of the facts of the specific USSR and U.S. positions completely demolishes such fabrications -- as is convincingly shown in the pamphlet "Who Is Against Disarmament?" recently issued by the Military Publishing House (Moscow, 1983). It looks in detail at the two approaches -- Soviet and American -- to the problem of nuclear and conventional arms limitation, and exposes the real reasons for the talks being bogged down.

In comparing the sides' positions, the authors cogently show that, whereas for the Soviet Union disarmament is a key foreign policy principle and a practical task, for the United States propagandist rhetoric on disarmament is a means to mask its aggressive aspirations.

Weighty facts bear out the Soviet Union's untiring struggle for the peoples' security and the peace-loving thrust of Soviet foreign policy. In the postwar period the Soviet Union has submitted more than 100 different proposals aimed at limiting the arms race and achieving disarmament. Over the last 15 years at the USSR's initiative around 30 multilateral and bilateral treaties and agreements now in force in the sphere of disarmament have been concluded.

In recent years, in connection with the sharply increased threat of nuclear war resulting from the actions of the United States and its closest allies, the Soviet Union has made the struggle to prevent a thermonuclear catastrophe central to its foreign policy activity. It is at this above all that the proposals submitted by the USSR and the other socialist countries in various international forums have been aimed. In 1981 at the UN General Assembly session the USSR submitted the declarataion "Averting Nuclear Catastrophe" which outlined the main avenue along which states' efforts must be concentrated: ensuring the renunciation by all the nuclear powers of the first use of nuclear weapons and of any doctrines permitting such a possibility. Developing this initiative at the Second UN General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, the USSR unilaterally undertook the solemn commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons and called on the other nuclear powers to follow its example. Important proposals aimed at condemning nuclear war, freezing nuclear arms, and banning the use of force in space and from space against the earth were submitted by the Soviet Union at the 38th UN General Assembly session. In other words, there is no type of arms that the Soviet Union would not be ready to limit or ban on a reciprocal basis.

Well, for their part, just what, are U.S. ruling circles offering mankind in the disarmament sphere? In words they declare their readiness to "achieve a reduction in arms levels by holding serious negotiations," but in deeds they oppose disarmament, flout agreements already reached, and in every way block progress at the arms limitation and reduction talks, shying away from solving the substance of the questions.

Thus, the U.S. Administration wrecked the ratification of SALT II and is undermining the USSR-U.S. ABM Treaty concluded in 1972. The United States has still not ratified the treaty on limiting underground nuclear weapon tests or the treaty on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes.

The United States unilaterally broken off negotiations on banning chemical weapons, on totally banning nuclear weapons tests, on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean, on antisatellite systems, and so forth.

The unprecedented buildup of U.S. military might and the gigantic military budgets attest to the Reagan administration's true intentions. An "all-inclusive strategic program" for the eighties has been adopted, under which the strategic offensive forces are being built up at a forced pace as a priority. By presidential decision, work is being conducted to create an ABM defense in an attempt to give the United States the possibility of carrying out a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union with impunity. Large-scale production of neutron weapons, binary chemical ammunition, and so forth has begun. The meaning and content of all these preparations are obvious: to alter to their advantage the approximate military balance currently existing.

Something needing particular mention is the fact that, according to Washington's officially adopted strategy of "direct confrontation," the United States proposes waging various types of nuclear wars -- "total," "limited," "protracted," "regional," and so forth. And does the U.S. Administration's categorical "no" to the pricnipie of equality and identical security, to the commitment to not be the first to use nuclear weapons, and to the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual nonuse of force or the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe really attest to its peaceful intentions and its desire for a reduction in arms levels"?

Washington's desire to achieve unilateral advantage comes through clearly in the U.S. position at the Geneva startegic arms limitation and reduction talks. Whereas the Soviet side proposes that all components of the parties' strategic arms in their totality (ICBM's, and submarine- and heavy bomber-launched ballistic missiles), and not some individual types, should be subject to a stage-by-stage reduction and qualitative limitations, the United States is seeking reductions that would virtually spell the total elimination of the most modern Soviet strategic arms, while at the same time giving Washington a free hand to implement new program for their deployment. The implementation of these one-sided U.S. proposals would lead to the U.S. strategic means' comprising roughly 1.5 times as many strategic delivery vehicles are the USSR's. And in the number of nuclear charges on the delivery vehicles the U.S. side would obtain an advantage of 3 to 1. The Soviet Union, naturally, cannot go along with this.

In an attempt to give its position a gloss of constructiveness the United States has submitted some amendments in the course of the negotiations, but the essence of its approach remains the same as before: to make the USSR alter the structure of its strategic nuclear forces by way of eliminating a significant protion of modern, ground-based ICBM's especially heavy missiles, and break the parity to its own advantage.

A large part of the pamphlet is given over to what is currently the central problem for Europe's peoples -- medium-range nuclear arms on the continent. The implementation of NATO's decision to deploy the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe would disrupe to the West's advantage not only the military balance in the region, but also the approximate balance of USSR and U.S. strategic forces, since the new U.S. missiles are, in relation to the Soviet Union, strategic weapons.

Contrary to NATO's assertions, an approximate balance in the sphere of medium-range nuclear arms has been maintained in Europe for a number of years. NATO currently has 857 nuclear weapons delivery vehicles in the region, the USSR 938. In deploying one SS-20 missile operationally, the USSR, as is well known, has removed one or two old ones. The balance was not upset either by the fact that the SS-20 missile has three warheads, since until now NATO has had an advantage of almost 1.5 times in the number of nuclear charges on medium-range delivery vehicles.

In the course of the negotiations the Soviet Union convincingly demonstrated that it is ready to embark on bold decisions in order to lift the nuclear danger from Europe. Evidence of this is its constructive proposals to agree on a substantial reduction of Soviet and NATO medium-range nuclear arms in Europe to identical levels for both sides in both delivery vehicles (missiles and aircraft) and the charges on them. Moreover, for the sake of reaching a mutually acceptable agreement the USSR is ready to take additional steps. Having in mind the current number of warheads on British and French missiles, the USSR could have approximately 140 SS-20 missiles launch installations in Europe, that is, considerably fewer than the number of medium-range launch installations possessed by Britain and France. Moreover, as has been stated, the Soviet missiles reduced in the European zone will not be rebased eastward, nor will missiles be transferred from East to West. In the event of agreement being reached and entering into force, from that moment the deployment of SS-20 missiles in the eastern regions of the USSR will also be halted. The Soviet Union is also ready to show additional flexibility on the question of establishing for the USSR and NATO equal total levels of medium-range carrier aircraft in a mutually acceptable quantitative range fundamentally different from that previously proposed.

However, all these manifestations of goodwill come up against the ultimatum demand from the U.S. side for unilateral disarmament by the USSR formulated in the famous "zero option" and "interim solution." The essence of the U.S. line, as attested by the subsequent "improved" version of Washington's "interim option," remains unchanged. It still refuses to count the British and French nuclear forces targeted on the USSR in the total balance of forces between NATO and the Warsaw Pact. The U.S. design is still the same -- to secure a significant advantage for itself by deploying the new U.S. missiles in Europe in addition to the U.S. forward-based nuclear means already existing there, and the British and French missiles as well.

For its part the Soviet Union will not abandon the search for accord as long as the United States does not make that impossible by its actions. "We," Yu.V. Andropov noted, "have shown and continue to show flexibility in seeking specific solutions while observing a single but indispensable demand: The balance of forces in Europe in medium-range nuclear arms must not be disturbed."

The publication of the pamphlet analyzing in detail the two approaches and two positions on the burning question of curbing the arms race and exposing the reasons behind Washington's obstructionist tactics will doubtless attract the attention of a broad circle of readers. The rich factual material, illustrated by tables and maps, that it contains makes it possible for everyone to see with their own eyes of the serious danger that the world is being nudged toward by the reckless policy of the U.S. strategists.

VALUE OF 'STRATEGIC EQUILIBRIUM' DETAILED

PM241118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[M. Lvov article: "Anatomy of the Nuclear Threat"]

[Text] In analyzing the various aspects of the exacerbation of international tension, and singling out the most dangerous among them, one cannot but conclude that the greatest threat to peace and the people's security -- the threat of a nuclear catastrophe -- is inherent in mankind's being drawn into a qualitatively new stage of the arms race. This is the result of the course steered by the United States and NATO, aimed at achieving military superiority.

The warning about the increasing nuclear danger stands out in all the statements by leading statesmen of the USSR and the other socialist community countries. Broad political and public circles, mass antiwar and antimissile movements, and millions of people the world over are becoming increasingly deeply aware of this danger.

From the class-political viewpoint there is nothing fundamentally new, of course, in imperialism's desire to gain military advantage for itself. This degree has manifested itself repeatedly in the past. What is fundamentally new now is the military and political consequences entailed by the imperialist course aimed at military superiority at the present stage of development of the realities of the nuclear age.

In the first few years after World War II, there was a time when the United States had military superiority. Having developed nuclear weapons in the mid-forties, it was for a number of years the only nuclear power, and later, although it lost this monopoly, it still had a bigger nuclear potential than the USSR for a certain period of time. What this led to at the time, is well known: to "cold war" unleashed by imperialism in an attempt to make the most of its military advantage in a political offensive against the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement, to a sharp exacerbation of international tencion, and to the acute crisis of the sixties.

This demanded from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries tremendous restraint and circumspection in foreign policy actions in order to ensure on the one hand that imperialism did not realize its aggressive political plans, and on the other hand, that mankind was not plunged into the abyss of a nuclear war.

Strategic Equilibrium

Luckily for mankind the period of U.S. military superiority was relatively short-lived. As early as the end of the fifties the correlation of forces in the world arena began to change toward a gradual establishment of a strategic equilibrium. This process took place in conditions of a constant whipping up of the nuclear arms race by the United States which tried stubbornly, though in vain, to maintain its advantage. In the sixties and seventies the strategic equilibrium became a reality, was recognized by both sides, and was embodied in the SALT II Treaty, signed in 1979.

Let us take a look at the material character and nature of the strategic equilibrium which persists to this day. This will help us to understand exactly what the United States and its allies want to disrupt and change and what consequences this could have for mankind's destinies.

First, strategic equilibrium with a high level of nuclear potential on both sides means either side has the guaranteed possibility, should it become the victim of a nuclear aggression, to retain sufficient means to carry out a retaliatory strike capable of destroying the aggressor. In Western terminology this is described as "mutual deterrence." As regards policy, this concept, of course, lacks all substance: The question of deterring the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries does not arise, since unleashing a nuclear war runs counter to the most profound principles of their policy. Moreover, as is well known, the USSR has officially adopted the unilateral pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. But in the military sense the concept of "mutual deterrence" has a certain substance since it reflects both sides' understanding of the fact that in conditions of an equilibrium of forces in a nuclear war there can be no winner. In other words, nuclear aggression is tantamount to suicide.

It has even been said that given strategic equilibrium, nuclear war is altogether impossible since nobody will dare to unleash it. But such arguments are too simplistic: The factor of adventurism which is organically inherent in imperialism retains its significance even in the situation of a strategic equilibrium, to say nothing of the possibility of a political miscalculation or a technical error. In short, as long as nuclear weapons exist, the danger of a nuclear war exists, too. It is for this reason that the USSR, the other socialist community states, and all peace-loving forces advocate so persistently and purposefully the ending of the nuclear arms race and the reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons.

Second, strategic equilibrium creates certain objective incentives for moving toward that aim. It hints, so to speak, at the possibility -- given goodwill on both sides -- of gradually lowering the level of nuclear confrontation while constantly maintaining the equilibrium -- that is, strictly adhering to the principle of equality and identical security.

In this respect it is significant that the Soviet-American SALT II Treaty, while enshrining the established strategic equilibrium, provided for a continuation of talks with the aim of achieving further substantial reductions and qualitative limitations in strategic arms on both sides. It is no less important that by the late seventies, considerable progress had been made in agreeing upon a draft treaty for a complete and general nuclear test ban, the conclusion of which would preclude the further improvement of these weapons.

If the SALT II treaty had been ratified and the talks on a complete and general nuclear test ban brought to a successful conclusion, a favorable starting point for real progress toward increasingly low levels of nuclear confrontation would have been created. Moreover, prospects emerged in the late seventies for success in a number of other avenues toward halting the arms race and achieving disarmament, including the prohibition and destruction of chemical weapons, tightening up the policy of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, limitations on sales and deliveries of conventional weapons, limitation and subsequent reduction of military activities in the Indian Ocean, and so forth.

Third, strategic equilibrium is an important prerequisite for stability in the international situation, that is, for lessening political confrontation and deepening the process of relaxation of tension.

This is an objective natural law governing the development of interstate relations in the nuclear age: The process of detente started in the second half of the sixties when the strategic equilibrium was taking shape; it developed successfully in the seventies when the strategic equilibrium was consolidated.

Another fact is also obvious: In the conditions of strategic equilibrium, the more distinct the prospects of the levels of military confrontation being lowered, the more promising is the potential for expanding and consolidating political detente. The phases of political and military detente do not necessarily coincide, but their stable and long-term development demands progress in both directions. When in the late seventies the possibility of military detente emerged, this opened up prospects for a further consolidation of political detente.

The turn in completely the opposite direction which occurred in actual fact was the result of the United States and some of its allies having set a course aimed at the disruption of the strategic equilibrium by means of a sharply intensified arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. This line, which became apparent even during J. Carter's Presidency, now forms the core of the R. Reagan administration's military and foreign policy.

Gambling on a First Strike

But how can a disruption of the strategic equilibrium manifest itself; what can constitute military superiority for one side over the other in conditions where both sides have nuclear potentials sufficient to destroy all life on earth several times over? Is it of any significance if one side acquires the capability to destroy all life two or three times more than the other side? For life on our planet can only be destroyed once: After that there will be nothing to destroy.

The reality of the nuclear age is, however, more complex thatn this kind of reasoning. Despite the gigantic scale of existing nuclear potentials, the quantitative factor has not lost its significance. It is by no means a matter of indifference how many nuclear warheads are targeted on a specific installation or area of another country, and on how many installations and areas they are targeted. The program currently being implemented for increasing the numbers of U.S. nuclear warheads in itself substantially increases the nuclear threat.

But there is also another aspect -- the qualitative aspect; and it is no less, and possibly more, significant. The development of nuclear weapon systems has reached a point where these systems may acquire new properties capable of changing and expanding their application potential. The U.S. strategic nuclear weapons modernization programs, elaborated by the present administration and in the main already adopted by the U.S. Congress, provide, in all the three components (ICBM's, SLBM's, and heavy bombers), for a considerable increase in the nuclear munitions' precision of aim and the enhancement of their capability to hit highly protected targets. These programs also provide for the manufacture and deployment of many thosuands of long-range land-based, sea-based, and air-based cruise missiles with similar combat characteristics.

One of the most important elements in Washington's programs is the deployment of the new U.S. medium-range nuclear means in West Europe, so near Soviet territory that -- with regard to the USSR -- they become strategic in character, and furthermore their flight time is reduced to 10 minutes. And there is already talk in Washington about deploying similar nuclear means at U.S. bases in the Far East and the Indian Ocean, thus creating an additional strategic threat to the Soviet Union from the east and the south.

The U.S. strategic arms modernization programs essentially amount to the creation of a completely new nuclear arsenal designed, as regards its qualitative parameters, to carry out a first -- "disarming" -- strike, that is to knock out the strategic systems, command centers, and communications facilities of the other side so as to deprive it of its ability to retaliate. In addition there are the plans, announced by R. Reagan, to develop space weapons, including weapons based on new physical principles (laser weapon systems, including weapons based on new physical principles (laser weapon systems and beam weapon systems) designed to carry out both offensive and antimissile tasks.

All this means that U.S. imperialism is shifting from the concept of "nuclear deterrence" to the objective of winning a nuclear war. Hence the emergence of doctrines about the "permissibility" and "justifiability" of the use of nuclear weapons, about "protracted" or "limited" nuclear wars. Hence the U.S. Administration's categorical refusal even to contemplate the idea of following the USSR's example and pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, as well as its resolute rejection of the proposals for a quantitative and qualitative freeze on nuclear weapons. Hence also the United States' evasive attitude to the resumption of negotiations on a complete and general nuclear test ban, and its failure to respond to the USSR's proposal to prevent the militarization of space.

But does the new generation of nuclear weapons really change the strategic picture of the world to such an extent as to create the possibility of winning a nuclear war, having unleashed it? Of course not. The Soviet Union and its allies will not allow the United States and NATO to destroy the strategic equilibrium and achieve military superiority. This has been stated authoritatively at the highest level. As Comrade Yu. V. Andropov again noted recently, "The Soviet Union will be able to respond appropriately to any attempt to disrupt the prevailing military-strategic balance, and its deeds will match its words."

Realities Versus Rashness

The U.S. strategists' assumptions are rash both as regards carrying out a first "disarming" nuclear strike and as regards the realistic chance of victory. By implementing the measures necessary to prevent a disruption of the strategic equilibrium in favor of the United States, the Soviet Union will continue to ensure a situation whereby it will -- under any option -- retain sufficient nuclear means to deal a crushing blow to the aggressor. The United States is simply incapable of creating a situation in which the Soviet Union would be deprived of the capacity to retaliate.

These are the objective realities. Do people in Washington understand them? It is hard to say. Perhaps they do understand but do not want to admit it. It was Defense Secretary C. Weinberger who said that should nuclear war break out, the United States must "gain the upper hand."

At any rate, there can be no doubt that if U.S. programs for strategic rearming are implemented, the adventurism of imperialist policy will further intensify. The temptation to put an end to the historical rivalry between capitalism and socialism with "a single nuclear strike" will increase, while a blind eye is turned to the inevitable consequences for themselves. After all, even now the United States is allowing ideological contradictions to spill over into interstate relations, thereby displaying extreme irresponsibility in world affairs.

The higher the level of nuclear confrontation, even if the strategic equilibrium is maintained, the more shaky the international situation will become and the less stable and more fragile peace will be. The allied socialist countries, displaying a high sense of responsibility, have drawn the attention of all states and peoples to this aspect of the matter in the Prague Political Declaration.

And there is yet another exceptionally important aspect of this question. The development in the United States of new means of waging war, both in the categories of strategic nuclear weapons with various basing modes, and for combat use in space or from space against the earth, may render still more difficult and even call into question the possibility of reaching agreement on their limitation and reduction. The Soviet Union warned about this back at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Mankind has reached a very crucial stage in its history. A great deal will depend on the outcome of the struggle to prevent a new round of the nuclear arms race as regards both the immediate future and the long term.

Just as war is not fatally inevitable in the modern world, so the present difficult moment in the development of international relations is not objectively insurmountable. Among the events of the very recent past, the experience of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the CSCE participant states, which ended successfully despite the most aggressive imperialist circles' line aimed at thwarting it, confirms this in particular. The overwhelming majority of states now express acute alarm at the development of world events and demand that urgent measures be adopted to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

The forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war. Much depends on their cohesion and the singlemindedness of their actions. It is not yet too late to halt the dangerous development of events. The Soviet Union's foreign policy is now focused on the solution of this great task.

'ANOTHER AGENDA' ENVISAGED FOR ARMS TALKS

LD250713 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2105 GMT 24 Nov 83

[From an interview given by Valentin Falin, IZVESTIYA political commentator, to Prague TV Moscow correspondent Petr Kucera; time and place not given; questions and answers in Russian with superimposed translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Kucera] The Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range missiles in Europe were broken off yesterday. What can you tell us about the reasons that have led to this step?

[Falin] This is naturally a logical consequence of what has happened -- the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles has begun. As it was announced the day before yesterday, the first components of U.S. Pershing missiles have already been delivered to the FRG. The Soviet leadership pointed out time and again that the beginning of the deployment of the first-strike U.S. missiles would signify the end of the talks. The talks had reason to make it possible to avert such deployment. The Americans have not altered their positions, and it is only natural that the talks have been exhausted.

[Kucera] Under what conditions could these talks be continued in the future?

[Falin] It is not accurate to talk about continuation, because there cannot be a continuation of the existing talks. What will be involved will be different talks with another agenda and perhaps with a different mutual relationship; because, as the Soviet, Czechoslovak and GDR Governments have already announced, the necessary answer to the deployment of U.S. weapons will be the adoption of specific and effective measures designed to strengthen the security of the socialist countries, the Warsaw Pact countries. This measure will naturally be of a very serious character. The Soviet Union has also pointed out to the United States that if the American weapons are sited near Soviet territory, its centers of vital importance, Soviet weapons must be deployed at the same distance from the important centers of the United States. Should anyone in the United States think that these are mere empty words, which will not be followed by specific steps, then they are profoundly mistaken. After the Americans themselves live in the same situation they want to create for the Soviet Union and for our friends, then perhaps they will view the entire situation far more responsibility; and then they will be compelled to draw conclusions that the path have chosen is not a path toward resolving the questions of international security.

REASONS FOR LOW ECONOMIC GROWTH RATES PORTRAYED

LD252217 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 25 Nov 83

["A 'Crisis' That Isn't -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- By economic writer Dmitriy Gordeyev:

Lately some Western newspapers have often been writing at length about a "crisis" in the economies of the CMEA (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries. Adding forced figures and data to their "arguments" the enemies of socialism are trying to prove that the socialist economic system is "inefficient."

What is the actual state of the CMEA economy? Have economic growth rates really slackened in socialist countries? Yes, they have. However, the reasons are very different from the explanations provided by professional anticommunists.

The socialist economic system is not developing in isolation. The situation in the world market has its negative effect on socialist countries as well. Thanks to integration, the CMEA countries have managed to cushion, but not remove altogether, the adverse impact of such factors as growing production costs, specifically, higher prices for fuel, energy, and materials.

One should not forget that socialist countries are faced with the need of strengthening the defenses of the socialist community -- an effort which is a response to the imperialist-imposed arms race and their attempts to upset the strategic military balance. It is not strictly cheap to maintain it. There is no doubt that if imperialism were not a permanent threat economic development rates of socialist countries would be notably higher.

Besides, there are other factors slowing down economic development primarily, the fact that some of CMEA countries have not fully switched so far to the road of predominantly intensive development. Fraternal parties have formulated a series of measures to overcome that factor; the deepening of socialist economic integration also promotes efforts along these lines.

The results of the first half of the five-year plan (1981-1985) demonstrate that the choice was right. National income of the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in 1981-1982 grew on the whole by four per cent, including that of Bulgaria -- by 10, The German Democratic Republic -- by eight, and the USSR -- by seven per cent. 1983 witnessed an express trend toward higher rates of growth of material production in most of the CMEA countries.

Speaking of growth rates, one should always bear in mind that in conditions of a dramatic increase in the scale of production each per cent "weighs" considerably more than before. For instance in the Soviet Union one per cent of increment in its material content is eight times that in 1950.

Let us recall for comparison's sake that throughout the 1970s capitalist nations were developing at half the pace of the CMEA countries. In the early 1980s the trend did not change. All the ingredients of a crisis in the capitalist economy made themselves felt especially clearly in 1982 when the gross national product of the developed countries declined 0.5 per cent, while industrial output dropped four per cent. Industrial production in the United States fell more than eight per cent in one year.

The figures show convincingly that the CMEA countries were and remain the most dynamic economic force in the world.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD271950 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 27 Nov 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rudolf Georgiyevich Kolchanov, deputy chief editor of TRUD; Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Lebedev, head of a department of MEZHDUNARODNAYA ZHIZN; and political observer Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver]

Nuclear Parity Argued

[Text] [Zholkver] Hello, comrades. The statement by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, first secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is at the focus of everybody's attention. It is being widely commented upon by prominent figures of state, and observers on leading newspapers, radio and television throughout the world. Such great interest in this document is fully understandable, for it poses very important problems of decisive importance, in the full sense of the word, for all mankind. As was noted at the CPSU Central Committee Politburo session, this statement concentrates in itself the will of the whole party and all the Soviet people, and their unswerving resolve to give a fitting reply to the adventurist militarist policy of the present U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc, and to reliably defend the security of our country and the socialist community as a whole.

Europe has been living in peaceful conditions for 40 years. This is, of course, thanks above all to the policies of the socialist countries, the activity of peaceloving forces, and as a result of the realism of certain right-thinking politicians in the West.

[Lebedev] Of course.

[Kolchanov] And European security and stability have, of course, been widely published in our press, and have been heard on radio, but nevertheless I feel it does no harm to recall them once again. We do indeed adhere unswervingly to the principle of equality and equal security, and here we take as our point of departure the fact that in Europe it is by no means Soviet-American nuclear confrontation that is occurring, but a true confrontation between the USSR and NATO. Our country is threatened by the unified nuclear might of the United States, Britain and France. We have 938 medium-range delivery vehicles in Europe; to be more precise 473 missiles, and 465 aircraft. In warheads, as is known, NATO has a superiority of one and a half times on its side. But even in these conditions, given that superiority of one and a half times in warheads, we say, yes, approximate parity exists. We recognize this approximate parity.

[Zholkver] The different structure of the armed forces...

[Kolchanov -- interrupting] The structure is different, but one should not overemphasize any one part of the structure of medium-range nuclear weapons, because, if, let us say, a missile has a shorter flight time, an aircraft also has certain advantages -- constant patroling along borders, and mobility. Missiles deployed on submarines are virtually invulnerable, and so forth. One must take an overall view. So, taking account of these military-technical factors, it is perfectly possible to speak of equilibrium.

[Lebedev] Rudolf Georgiyevich, may I simply add to what you are saying, that NATO, after all, is not ceasing to improve and modernize all these weapons, and the British and French missiles that, incidentally, are aimed at us, are also being improved day by day. There have been many reports -- official reports -- that they have now adopted programs of modernization as a result of which, in about 15 years, they will have approximately 1,500 nuclear warheads. In other words this is not a static situation.

[Zholkver] Yes, the whole point is that the West, the United States above all, has long been trying to upset this approximate parity, and moreover, it must be said, was doing so long before they had the pretext that the USSR had created and deployed the SS-20 missile. Incidentally, that was itself a reply to an attempt to break this parity. By 1970 the United States had deployed over 1,000 ICBM's and 650 submarine-launched missiles; only thanks to prompt measures by the USSR was the nuclear-weapon superiority of the United States liquidated at the end of the sixties and early seventies and parity established between the USSR and the United States in the field of strategic arms. Now we are talking about the balance of forces in Europe, and once again development of medium-range nuclear missiles began in the United States as long ago as 1969 or 1970.

[Lebedev] That is, excuse me, almost 10 years before the adoption of NATO's so-called arms-upgrading decision.

[Zholkver] All in all, it is perfectly plain here that we have an attempt to upset this parity and achieve military superiority, and this is what Comrade Andropov draws attention to in his statement. He says that the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is certainly not a step called for by any reaction to any alleged concern in the West about the present balance of forces between the sides in Europe. It has been demonstrated many times with firm figures -- and by the way many political figures and specialists in the West agree with this -- that at present rough parity in medium-range nuclear weapons exists in Europe between NATO and the Warsaw Pact, and in nuclear warheads, as you, Rudolf Georgiyevich, were saying, there is a substantial advantage on the NATO side. So it is not a matter of protecting the West Europeans, but of the United States striving, by deploying its medium-range missiles in Western Europe, to obtain, in effect, strategic weapons.

NATO Missile Deployment Hit

[Kolchanov] Some time ago the Western press in Europe published a secret NATO document. I can even read you the index number: MPGD79-4, 2 August, 1979.

[Zholkver] That is, before the two-track decision was adopted.

[Kolchanov] Yes. This document is the final report of the group that prepared the two-track decision. Appended to the document were letters addressed to Luns, the NATO secretary general, saying that the report had been prepared, I quote: In accordance with the order of the Nuclear-Planning Group issued in 1977, so the two-track decision was effectively adopted as early as 1977. Furthermore, at the same time, another secret document with a long name -- PO-78-99-US-NATO-78-71 -- laid down the targets for the new U.S. missiles: the majority of them situated in the USSR, the remainder in the other socialist countries. Therefore, as early as 1977 Washington had decided, incidentally, without consulting Western Europe, to cram Western Europe full of these dangerous weapons.

[Lebedev] The aim here is clear. In two world wars the United States escaped the fires of destruction, and, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov notes, Washington would like even now to think that, by deploying their medium-range missiles in Europe, and thus creating an additional nuclear threat to the socialist countries, it will manage to succeed in diverting a retaliatory strike from its own home. Well, it must be said that this is, of course, both a short-sighted and a dangerous policy -- these hopes of reducing the retribution.

[Zholkver] In his statement, Comrade Andropov stresses that, since, by deploying its missiles in Europe the United States is increasing the nuclear threat to the USSR, corresponding Soviet weapons will be deployed, taking account of this circumstance, in ocean regions and the seas.

And, in their characteristics, our weapons will be sufficient to meet the threat posed to us and our allies by the U.S. missiles being deployed in Europe. But of course, other measures will also be taken aimed at guaranteeing the security of the USSR and of the other countries of the socialist community. Does the United States understand and see this? Judging from many utterances by more sensible people, they understand the danger connected with this for the United States itself. However, one cannot also but see that very powerful and influential forces operate in the United States that have an interest in the arms race. First and foremost these are the major companies and monopolies that form the basis of the military-industrial complex. After the end of the war in Vietnam, and a certain reduction in the demand for arms connected with this, the military concerns encountered an overproduction crisis.

[Lebedev] If I may I will even quote an utterance of Michael Foot, former leader of the British Labour Party. He said: The SALT II treaty has not been an absolutely reliable barrier in the way of the resumption of the arms race, but is provided sufficient grounds so that the military-industrial complex could be stopped for a certain amount of time. However, they did not wish to stop in any way -- neither Lockheed, nor Boeing, nor Rockwell International, nor the others. By the way, their placement is now governing the United States.

[Kolchanov] Aleksander Aleksandrovich, you see, there are 108 Pershing II's designated for Western Europe, and they will all be deployed in West Germany. However...

[Lebedev -- interrupting] Incidentally, deployment of them is already beginning.

[Kolchanov] Yes, [words indistinct] however, the most recent information is from the press bulletin of the SPD, the PARAMENTARISH-POLITISCHE PRESSIDIENST. The bulletin reports that the armory of U.S. troops deployed in the FRG will contain not 108 Pershing II's but nearly 400. Even from the U.S. press we know that the Pentagon did not specifically and definitely order 108 Pershings for Europe, but in fact ordered 400 of them.

[Lebedev] This is, of course, golden rain for the military monopolies.

[Zholkver] Here are a few figures: $40 billion has been allocated for the MX intercontinental ballistic missile; $30 billion for the B-1B bomber, which you mentioned; $18.5 billion for cruise missiles; and $32.8 billion for Trident, the underwater missile-system. The monopolies will get more than $106 billion directly connected with their production. It is clear that this, to a significant degree, defines the policy of the ruling circles in Washington closely connected with this set up. Naturally the question arising from this is whether the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries can afford not to take this danger into account. Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov emphasizes that no, they cannot. At the Moscow meeting of leaders of socialist countries it was stressed that in no circumstances would the socialist states permit the military superiority of the NATO bloc over the Warsaw Pact countries. And now the statement by Comrade Andropov sets out the decisions, made by the Soviet leadership, which carefully assess the situation.

Soviet Peace Initiatives

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, I would just like to interrupt you briefly. You know, just as our listeners know, that much is being said and has been said in Europe -- basically in reactionary circles, of course -- to the effect that the Soviet Union ought to take one unilateral action after another, that it allegedly has a definite military advantage and should go halfway to meeting the West. How many unilateral moves have there been? I will enumerate a few to remind our listeners.

Unilaterally we undertook a commitment not to be first to use nuclear weapons under any circumstances, and the USSR resorted to unilateral measures, having declared a moratorium on the development of new missiles and having undertaken a partial reduction of its contingent of medium-range means [sredstva].

Altogether there are more than a hundred specific proposals directed by our country in recent years toward halting the arms race and preventing the threat of nuclear war. But we cannot keep going in a unilateral direction all the time. And where are the peace initiatives from the side of the West? Instead of these peace initiatives, with what does the United States respond? It responds with actions we have already noted: a record military budget has been approved; production of MX strategic missiles has been developed; a gigantic program of chemical rearming has been sanctioned; there are preparations for the deployment of nuclear weapons in space; and so forth. A limit must be unilateral.

[Lebedev] Of course, and in addition to what you are saying, the United States responds with unconcealed and unscrupulous lies. Generally in our country it is somehow not accepted to use strong expressions in the context of political actions and politicians, in contrast, incidentally, to U.S. leaders and the press in relation to us. However, this response cannot be called anything other than lies and falsehood. For example, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger said somewhere a few days ago that President Reagan is against nuclear war, that he considers nuclear war impossible. And yet not so long ago the self-same Reagan and Weinberger, precisely these two, were discussing the possibility of a limited nuclear war, victory in a nuclear war. It was only after this caused a storm, an explosion of indignation, particularly in Western Europe and even among other peoples and on other continents, that they changed the rhetoric; as they say, they changed their tune somewhat. This also applies to the development of what you were talking about, Rudolf Georgiyevich; medium-range missiles. It was Kohl, speaking in the Bundestag, who tried to create the impression that the United States was going out to meet the Soviet Union halfway. But where are these constructive proposals? They are all zeros and semi-zeroes.

Meanwhile, truly practical steps were proposed by our side: both sides to cut by one third their medium-range nuclear means, and to leave on the Soviet side exactly the same number of missiles as were on the NATO side, including those belonging to Britain and France, and in this process to make even the number of aircraft and other means...

[Kolchanov -- interrupting] Even a few less. We proposed leaving 140 complexes.

Geneva Breakdown Recalled

[Lebedev] Finally we proposed lowering even the numbers of warheads, too, and not only of delivery vehicles, to even less than those at present possessed by Britain and France. In fact, up to a certain time it was possible to expect from us, so to speak, such unilateral steps. At some point the limit is reached, and they knew full well that their stance would lead to the breakdown of the talks. This has been stated by very prominent political figures in the West, the leaders of West German Social Democracts, leaders of the British Labour Party, and finally, recently, 150 U.S. congressmen, including in particular Edward Kennedy, made a desperate proposal, it might be called, to the President to postpone the deployment of the missiles because they knew full well and understood that the beginning of their deployment could have only one outcome: the breakdown of the Geneva talks.

[Zholkver] Since the United States, by its actions, wrecked the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement being reached at the talks on questions of the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and continuation under these circumstances would merely be a cover-up for the actions of the United States and a number of NATO countries, the Soviet Union, as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov stressed, considers it impossible to participate further in these talks. Also, the commitments undertaken unilaterally by the Soviet Union are canceled. They had aimed to create more favorable conditions for success at these talks; the moratorium is canceled on the deployment of Soviet medium-range nuclear means in the European part of the country.

Also, by agreement with the Government of the GDR and Czechoslovakia preparatory work for the deployment in the territories of these countries of operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range will be speeded up. This preparatory work was started some time ago, and you will recall, comrades, that this was announced. Incidentally, you have already been mentioning the fact that the West is now really admitting that the United States and the NATO countries are to blame and are responsible for the breakdown of the Geneva talks. It is interesting indeed that, commenting on Comrade Andropov's statement, Karsten Voigt, a spokesman of the SPD in the FRG, stated that the FRG Government had been misleading the people and the public and that it is responsible for the fateful development of events in Europe. Incidentally, one must also say that when one views this problem it is impossible not to see the absolutely clear contradiction between the will, striving and expressed desire of the peoples of Western Europe and the actions of their governments and parliaments.

West European Demostrations

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, if the world needed yet further confirmation of the falsity and hypocrisy of bourgeois democracy, it would not find a better example than what has, for example, occurred in West Germany. Seventy-five percent of the population, according to numerous representative opinion polls, opposes the missiles. Of the remaining 25 percent only about 5 or 6 percent are in favor. The other 19-20 percent, for various reasons -- poor political education and political self-awareness, and other reasons -- did not express their definite view. But nevertheless one cannot include them among those in favor of the missiles. But, even if we disregard them, three-quarters of the population are, nevertheless, opposed to the missiles, and the Bundestag, which, so to speak, expresses the interests of the people, has been voting for deployment.

[Zholkver] Moreover, during this 2-day debate in parliament, what was happening? Indeed, we showed this on television. Thousands of people were coming to the Bundestag building to voice their opposition. Bulky cases containing tens of thousands of petitions of protest against the plan to deploy the missiles were handed in to the Bundestag itself. Representatives of the Greens parliamentary group appealed to Barzel, chairman of the Bundestag, to read out just one of these petitions from the rostrum of the Bundestag. He did not do so, but at the same time Barzel considered it possible demonstratively to express gratitude to the police that had, I would say forthrightly, brutally dispersed the protesting demonstrators.

[Lebedev] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, excuse me, but you know how Woerner, the FRG defense minister, reacted to this? I shall quote his words. He said: It is the task of responsible politicians and parties that are responsible in their conduct not to be led by the crowd.

[Zholkver] Yes, Barzel referred to the street.

[Lebedev] Well, the crowd or the street constitutes, as we have been saying, two-thirds of the country's population, and such a situation....

[Kolchanov -- interrupting] Indeed, it constitutes three-fourths.

[Lebedev] Yes, three-fourths, and the situation is similar in Britain too and, incidentally, also in Italy according to public opinion polls, and also in other countries such as Belgium and the Netherlands.

[Zholkver] In these countries too the police were brought in to disperse demonstrators. Indeed, if one is speaking of violations of elementary norms of democracy, it is, I think, rather difficult to even imagine more graphic examples than the contradictions between the members of parliaments and their electorates during the past few weeks.

But at the same time, comrades, it also needs to be stated, although the parliaments of a number of West European countries, including the FRG, Italy, and Britain, have rubber-stamped the decision in favor of the deployment of the American missiles, the struggle is by no means ceasing. Here is one of the latest reports reaching us on the teletype machine from Bonn, from the FRG. It is a statement by a spokesman for the coordinating comittee of the peace-supporters' movement in the FRG. He begins by saying that the movement does not recognize the decision by the Bundestag inasmuch as, this report stresses, the Bundestag did not have the democratic right to adopt this decision contrary to the will of the people. This is what we have been speaking about. But matters are not confined to just this statement. Specific protest actions are being planned against the deployment. This report, for instance, says that on 12 December and 30 January...

[Kolchanov -- interrupting] On 30 January next year there will be...

[Zholkver -- interrupting] Next year there will be...

[Kolchanov -- interrupting] National days of resistance.

[Zholkver -- continuing] ... national days of resistance.

There will be picketing and blockading of those existing military bases in the FRG, to which there is at present an attempt to deliver various parts and components for Pershing missiles -- namely, Ramstein, Mutlangen, and Schwaebisch Gmuend. Another interesting aspect of this report is the fact that the leaders and participants in the peace supporter's movement now consider it necessary to address themselves to the parliamentarians, the Bundestag deputies, stressing that they have violated their duty to the voters by adopting this decision, which is being called a mistake of historic proportions. This report stresses that millions of people in the FRG are bitterly disappointed by the way that the people's will is being ignored and by the arrogance with which the Bonn authorities are imposing their will. Well, it is not only a matter of arrogance. It is reported here, incidentally, that 400 persons were arrested in the FRG during the 2 days of protest demonstrations.

[Lebedev] And there were a further 100 arrested in the United States on one of those days. We see literally every day that the response of the masses and of broad sections of the public to the intensified aggressiveness of the policy of the United States and its allies is the stepping up of demonstrations by antiwar forces. This is no longer only some people, isolated groups of antiwar movement activists. It is now indeed millions of people and influential political parties and major statesmen. Recently, for instance, Trudeau, Canada's prime minister, showed an initiative over which, incidentally, Washington immediately poured cold water. There are responsible people who understand that such a course may lead mankind to a catastrophe and lead presentday international relations into an absolute impasse. This must not be allowed to happen, and the peoples are protesting.

Need For Detente

[Kolchanov] Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, I would also like to link myself with what you have been saying and stress a further thought, namely, that the present situation which is linked both with the deployment of the first missiles and with the mounting resistance by the masses of the people faces the governments of all countries with a very acute practical question as to whether or not there is to be detente.

As was stressed in Comrade Andropov's statement, the Soviet Union states quite definitely and firmly that it remains an adherent of a principled course aimed at halting the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and at lessening, and eventually totally eliminating, the threat of nuclear war. It will go on making every effort to achieve these noble aims.

[Text] [Zholkver] Yes, indeed. After all, the statement stresses that retaliatory measures by the Soviet side will be kept strictly within the limits dictated by the actions of NATO countries. The Soviet Union reconfirmed that it is not striving for nuclear superiority, but will do only what is absolutely necessary for the military balance not to be upset. If the United States and other NATO countries show a readiness to return to the situation that existed in Europe before the deployment of American medium-range missiles was begun, the Soviet Union, Comrade Andropov stresses, will also be ready to do so, and then all the proposals submitted by us earlier on the question of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments in Europe would once again become valid.

[Kolchanov] We are not slamming shut the door of the conference room for those who really want to hold honest negotiations that could lessen military confrontation and could help to strengthen peace.

[Lebedev] The Soviet Union is calling for the triumph of human common sense, and the Soviet leadership, as Comrade Andropov's statement emphasizes, states afresh that, carrying out the will of the Soviet people, it will continue in the future to do everything possible to ward off the threat of war and to preserve peace for present and future generations.

[Kolchanov] What I should like to say as a journalist working on a trade union and workers' newspaper is that we are receiving many letters from our readers. They express warm approval for all the provisions set forth in Comrade Andropov's statement and express an ardent striving to devote every effort to strengthening the economic base of our country, which is naturally the basis of our defense capability. Shock work for the good of the homeland is the quintessence and the main meaning of the thousands and thousands of letters that are at present being received not only, I think, by our newspaper but also by other newspapers...

[Zholkver -- interrupting] And also by us in radio and television.

[Kolchanov -- continuing] ...and also by radio and television, of course.

[Zholkver] Thank you, comrades, for your participation in this broadcast, and thank you, comrade listeners, for your attention. All the best!

ACADEMICS DISCUSS MARXISM AT ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS

PM241113 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by A. Torshin, scientific secretary of the Soviet political science association: "An Omnipotent and Correct Teaching; Notes from the International Meeting of Scientists in the Political Science Sphere"]

[Text] The year of the 165th anniversary of K. Marx' birth and the 100th anniversary of his death -- 1983 -- is justly known as "Marx year." The numerous meetings of scientists and the creative discussions held all over the world devoted to these historic dates are not just a tribute of respect to the memory of the great teacher or the proletariat, revolutionary, and brilliant thinker. They are also convincing proof that the influence of his teachings on the sociopolitical development of the modern world continues to grow. "Today," Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov wrote in his article "Karl Marx's Teaching and Some Questions of Socialist Building in the USSR," "We can see much more widely and deeply the very rich content of his teachings than Marx' contemporaries."

One such important international meeting was the recent "round table" session of the "Marxist Political Thought" research group held in Sukhumi. Functioning within the International Political Science Association [IPSA], the research group was set up on the initiative of scientists from a number of countries at the 11th World IPSA Congress in August 1979. The group carried out much work during the association's 12th world congress in Rio de Janeiro in August 1982.

The research group's Sukhumi session was devoted to the subject "The Influence of K. Marx' Ideas on Modern Political Thought." Taking part in it were IPSA president K. Von Baeume (FRG), a number of members of the IPSA executive committee, eminent scientists from socialist and developing countries, and well-known Soviet researchers into K. Marx's theoretical heritage. The main report "Karl Marx' Influence on Contemporary Political Theory" was delivered by Doctor of Juridical Sciences G.Kh. Skakhnazarov, president of the Soviet Political Science Association and IPSA first vice president. In plenary sessions and four section groups the Soviet and foreign participants in the "round table" examined a broad range of problems linked with the process of the formation and development of Marxist political thought and its modern scientific and practical significance.

The historical-materialist theory of politics created by K. Marx and F. Engels has become a true science capable of bringing to light the deep-rooted economic, social, and class causes of the origin of the state and other political phenomena, elucidating their nature and functions, explaining their position and role in the structure of society, and establishing the objective laws of their development. Marxism pointed out the historically limited nature of the state and explained its historical fate, right up to the gradual withering away of statehood after the transition to socialism and its replacement by a system of communist social self-management.

The "round table" participants traced Marx' influence on contemporary political thought in three basic directions. First, they spoke of contemporary political research from Marxist-Leninist positions; second, of political concepts whose authors borrow isolated ideas from Marxism and apply, more or less consistently, its methodology (some representatives of this trend proclaim themselves to be "neo-Marxists"); third and finally, they examined research by political scientists who are engaged in ideological struggle against Marxism but indirectly use some elements, aspects, or problems of the Marxist analysis of political phenomena. It was emphasized in many of the statements that contemporary political theory is appreciably influenced by the Marxist dialectical method.

The examination of the development and interrelationship of all elements of the political system, their determination by the state of production relations and class structure, the correlation of social forces, and so on -- such an approach toward research is today used deliberately or randomly by most political theoreticians, regardless of whether they accept Marxism or not.

K. Marx made a great contribution to the development of the idea of people's power and man's social and political rights and freedoms. Regarding actual equality as the goal of the socialist and communist transformation of society, Marxism-Leninism demonstrated the limited and restricted nature of the formal legal equality in bourgeois society and, at the same time, the harmful nature of petty bourgeois egalitarianism and "barracks communism." It was pointed out at the "round table" that the Marxist concepts of people's power and human rights are also recognized among a wide circle of political theoreticians who are not followers of Marx but hold progressive and democratic positions.

A large part of the research group's work was devoted to K. Marx' teaching on international relations and its significance for the present time. The basis here is provided by the idea, formulated by the classics of Marsixm, of the logical process of internationalization of people's economic and entire social life, a process which begins under capitalism and is given wide scope under the conditions of socialism. Pointing out the dangers of militarism, they saw a counterbalance to it in the internationalist awareness and movement of the working class and the broad masses of working people and in the liquidation of the exploiter system which is the source of wars.

These ideas are embodied in practice in the peace-loving foreign policy of the USSR and the other socialist countries and in the struggle waged by the forces of democracy and socialism against present-day imperialism and reaction and the threat of a new war. Today the central problem, on which the future of mankind and world civilization depends, is the prevention of nuclear war, disarmament, a return to the policy of easing international tension, and a quest for reasonable solutions acceptable to all. The immediate problem of war and peace can be resolved only through joint efforts.

This is why topicality remarkably attaches to narrowing the gap between the positions of international political theorists on such questions as ending the arms race, universal verifiable disarmament, methods for settling conflicts, establishment of a new world order, and so on. Marxists are prepared to participate in such work, including within the framework of the IPSA. The considerable contribution which political science is capable of making to this vital task is indicated by the previous measures organized by the IPSA and the successful work done by its "Marxist Political Thought" research group.

'JOURNALISTS FOR PEACE' PARIS FORUM UNDER WAY

PM241201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Dispatch by own correspondent A Krivopalov: "International Organization of Journalists: Serving People's Interests.]

[Excerpts] Paris -- The French capital has again become the venue for an important international forum. A forum under the slogan "Journalists for Peace" has been convened here within the framework of an enlarged session of the International Organization of Journalists (IOJ) Presidium.

The enlarged session of the IOJ Presidium was addressed by P.A. Naumov, head of the delegation from the USSR Union of Journalists and chairman of the APN board.

He emphasized the importance of the USSR'S peace initiatives and drew attention to the attempts of a certain section of the press in the West to keep quiet about them. Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, he said, was also addressing us journalists in his statement when he said: "All peoples, every inhabitant of our planet, should realize the imminent -- to realize in order to pool their efforts in the struggle for their own existence. Mankind has not and cannot lose its reason."

The Paris forum "Journalists for Peace" is continuing its work.

LISBON INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ADOPTS RESOLUTION

LD271429 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Lisbon November 27 TASS -- The International Conference on Issues of Education, New International Economic Order, Peace and Disarmament has closed its deliberations with the adoption of a "Lisbon Resolution". The meeting was attended by representatives of nearly 40 countries.

The establishment of a new international economic order, says the resolution, is inseparable from the removal of all factors jeopardizing peace and security. The first among them are the arms race, colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, racism and apartheid. The arms race worked up by the West, the document points out, is a serious obstacle in the way of the socio-economic and cultural progress of all countries.

The conferees have expressed the determination to work for preserving peace, averting thermonuclear catastrophe and for general verifiable disarmament. They recommended that the academic curricula for the youth include such topics as consolidation of peace, disarmament, respect for human rights and development of friendship between peoples.

The delegates rated the establishment of a new international economic order as a component part of the peoples' struggle for their political, socio-economic and cultural liberation and emphasised that it was imperative to limit the influence of transnational corporations. These corporations are ready to resort to any means, up to military coups d'etat, against unsuitable, in their eyes, governments, which are rising for the defence of national interests. The resolution also censures the activity of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and development, which are controlled by the West, above all the U.S.A., and practically dictate the economic policy to the underdeveloped countries.

SOVIET UNESCO ENVOY ON NEW INFORMATION ORDER

LD261745 Moscow TASS in English 1622 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Paris November 26 TASS -- UNESCO has reaffirmed its striving to further make a substantial contribution to the development of education, science and culture in the interests of strengthening peace and international cooperation. This is the more important, Yuriy Khilchevskiy, USSR permanent representative to UNESCO, pointed out at the closing press conference, that the 22nd session of its general conference was held in a complicated international atmosphere.

The work of the session has shown that all attempts at barring UNESCO from participation in resolving the burning issue of the present -- strengthening peace, mutual understanding among nations and cooperation -- have failed.

The session, the Soviet representative pointed out, has adopted a number of resolutions and programs tabled for discussions by the USSR and the other socialist countries.

The Soviet Union has reaffirmed its striving to make its utmost for establishing a new international information order and reaffirmed its contribution, including financial contribution, to the implementation of the international program for the development of communications. It takes practical measures for giving assistance to the developing countries in developing their national communication systems, Khilchevskiy noted.

The 22nd UNESCO general conference session has completed its work today.

COMMONWEALTH LEADERS HIT WEST'S ECONOMIC STANCE

LD261622 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 26 TASS -- At the current summit meeting of the Commonwealth heads of state and government the developing countries have condemned the stand of the Western powers with the USA at the head, which are blocking all efforts for establishing a just economic order in the world. The leaders of India, Tanzania, Kenya and other countries pointed out that the Western states are trying to shift all burdens of the economic recession, through which they are going, into the shoulders of the developing countries most heavily hit by the economic upheavals rocking the West's monetary-economic system. At the same time, the speakers pointed out, the developed Western powers fiercely oppose any proposals aimed at a change in the unequal character of the economic relations, which shaped nowadays in the world between the developed and developing countries. Thus the Western powers have rejected the proposals adopted at the latest non-aligned conference providing for a re-organization of the Bretton-Woods financial system, establishment of new international economic relations between them based on equality and justice.

India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has criticized the activities of the international crediting and financing institutions, which are under U.S. control. These institutions, she said, serve the protection of interests of richer countries. In this connection, she noted that the international development association, which is a branch of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has sharply reduced, under the pressure of the U.S. Administration, the volume of the credits granted for the economic development of the newly-free states. The time has come to reorganize the existing monetary financial system, which disregards the legitimate aspirations of the peoples of the developing countries, Indira Gandhi stressed.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has drawn attention to the unequal character of trade relations existing between the developing countries and the Western powers. The trade protectionism widely practiced by the West towards the goods of the developing countries adversely affects the economy of the African states, he stressed. The president has condemned the USA for using the international banks under its control for the neocolonialist enslavement of weaker states.

A majority of the delegates have expressed support for the proposals put forward by the non-aligned countries for the holding of an international conference on monetary-financial issues and eliminating discriminatory barriers in international trade.

The Indian press notes that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has taken an openly obstructionist stand at the conference. During a debate on economic issues the seats of the Western delegates were vacant.

U.S. Grenada Actions Condemned

LD251350 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi November 25 TASS -- The U.S. aggression against Grenada has been strongly condemned at a conference of the heads of state and government of the Commonwealth countries, which is under way here. Speaking in a debate on international issues, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, emphasized that the U.S. armed intervention in Grenada had flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter and generally accepted standards of international law. All states, she pointed out, should honour the principles of peaceful coexistence and non-interference in the domestic affairs of one another. Indira Gandhi accused Western powers of trying to justify that act of international banditry with the help of far-fetched references to a "threat" to security in the Caribbean that had allegedly been flowing from Grenada.

Indira Gandhi stressed the need to adopt urgent measures to put an end to foreign interference in the affairs of that country.

The leaders of African states, who spoke at the conference, criticized the actions of a number of Caribbean countries, in particular, Antigua, Barbados, Saint Christopher, Dominica, Saint Lucia and Jamaica whose troops had been involved in the intervention against Grenada together with U.S. troops. Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth of Mauritius rejected as untenable attempts by these countries to evade responsibility for the committed act of international banditry and justify the aggressive actions of American imperialism. The leaders of Tanzania and the Seychelles emphasized that the point at issue was a gross violation of the fundamental principle of international relations -- the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states.

The intrusion into Grenada, they pointed out, might become a dangerous precedent in world politics. Under the pretext of removing a "threat" to itself the racist South African regime would have carte blanche to stage acts of aggression and intervention against independent African countries. Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said that if the attack on Grenada was not condemned today, racist-ruled South Africa might attack Angola tomorrow as it would feel that this attack would also go unpunished.

The bandit-style actions of the American military and its puppets against Grenada was in effect taken under her protection by British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The leader of British Conservatives urged the raising of international forces to police the island.

SOVIET UN DELEGATE CITED ON ANDROPOV STATEMENT

LD252059 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 25 TASS -- The statement of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Yuriy Andropov concerning the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles, that has begun in Europe, was at the centre of the press conference held at the U.N. headquarters.

Speaking at the press conference member of the USSR delegation to the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly Richard Ovinnikov stressed that the USA and some of their allies in Europe had made an irresponsible and reckless step. They thus assumed all the responsibilities for the consequences of the short-sighted policy, the Soviet Union had warned about in advance. Yuriy Andropov's statement contains a specific indication to this effect.

SOVIET UN PROPOSAL ON NUCLEAR WAR OUTLINED

LD261202 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent S. Baykov reports: It is the lofty duty of the United Nations organization resolutely, unconditionally and for all times to condemn nuclear war as conflicting with human conscience and reason and as the most hideous crime against humanity. Any plans to unleash a nuclear conflict are criminal and must be subjected to strongest condemnation. This is the main conclusion drawn by the Sixth (Legal) Committee of the United Nations General Assembly, which has completed the discussion of the issue of working out a draft code of crimes against peace and security. On instructions from the U.N. General Assembly this committee is drawing up an international legal document, defining aggressions, colonial oppression, apartheid and genocide as heinous international crimes.

The Soviet delegation's proposal to include in the draft code a provision, branding the preparation, propaganda and unleashing of nuclear war as the gravest crime against humanity, was an important event in the committee's work. The USSR also proposed to declare as criminal acts the formulation, enunciation, dissemination and propaganda of military doctrines and concepts designed to substantiate the "legitimacy" of the first use of nuclear weapons and, generally, the "admissibility" of unleashing nuclear war.

Soviet representative L. Verenikin said that the inclusion of these provisions in the code would be a major contribution to efforts to reduce the risk of outbreak of nuclear war and facilitate the achievement of practical accords on limiting and radically reducing nuclear armaments up to, and including, their complete elimination.

The Soviet Union's proposals were vigorously backed by the delegations of socialist and non-aligned countries. It was clear to all, said Cuban representative O. Waldez, that it was not possible today to limit the ruinous consequences of a nuclear war, should it break out. Therefore, she stressed, the United Nations organization should adopt as the main provision of the code that was being drafted the condemnation as immoral the idea of unleashing an all-destructive war whose danger was taking a more and more ominous shape as a result of U.S. military policy. The international community should issue a decisive rebuff to the instigators of war.

The recommendations of the Sixth Committee for continuing work on the draft code of crimes against peace and security will be handed over for examination by the U.N. General Assembly.

'ANTI-AFGHAN CAMPAIGN' AT UN DEBATES ASSAILED

LD252133 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul November 25 TASS -- The news agency BAKHTAR has issued a comment over the anti-Afghan campaign at the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It said that the mendacious and irresponsible statements by the representatives of Britain, a country that has the Falklands war on its conscience, and the instigatory anti-Afghan ravings by the United States prove that the forces of imperialism and reaction are prepared for anything in order to push through at the session the Pakistani-sponsored draft resolution on Afghanistan that was clearly drawn up in Washington. The representative of West Germany, a country seeking to run in front of everybody in carrying out the plans, which border on insanity, of having American nuclear missiles deployed in its territory, also joined in this campaign.

This anti-Afghan fuss is nothing new. It is reproducing in detail the scenario under which world imperialism has on more than one occasion tried to impart legality to its anti-Afghan position with the help of votes at U.N. General Assembly session.

Any discussion of internal Afghan issues, the comment said in this connection, is interference in the home affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and runs counter to the U.N. Charter and the standards accepted in international relations. The United Nations should know that the Afghan people have mapped out the road of their political and social development, by having staged the victorious April revolution, and nobody, including the United Nations, has the right to foist on them any other destiny. This is why Shah Mohammed Dost, leader of the DRA delegation to the session, flatly rejected the draft resolution concerning the situation in Afghanistan, branding it as open and illegal meddling in the domestic affairs of his country.

U.S. DISSENTS ON UN COMMITTEE SPACE RESOLUTION

LD261552 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] New York November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent V. Vasilets reports: The First Committee (political and security, including the regulation of armaments) of the UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution aiming to prevent space from becoming a scene of the arms race. General and complete disarmament under effective international verification, the resolution said, demanded that space be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

The attention of all states to the increased threat of the militarization of outer space has been drawn by the Soviet Union which has made a number of important initiatives at the United Nations. Two years ago, for example, it put forward a proposal for a ban on the placement of weapons of any kind in outer space. The Soviet delegation submitted for consideration by this session a draft treaty on the prohibition of the use of force in outer space and from space against the earth.

Approved by the First Committee the resolution, co-sponsored by socialist and non-aligned countries, called on all states, first of all those with big capabilities in the space field, actively to facilitate the peaceful uses of outer space and adopt immediate measures to prevent the arms race in terrestrial space.

The Disarmament Committee was instructed to expedite the examination of the issue of preventing the arms race in space.

Representatives of many states, who took part in the discussion of the resolution on peaceful space, emphasized that the urgency and importance of this task is growing with every passing day. Those, who are regarding space, not as another field of creative human endeavours, but as a staging area for deploying the most advanced and lethal weapons systems, they warned, are displaying ever greater activity.

It was pointed out in the course of the discussion that it is the United States that has launched large-scale preparations for spreading the arms race into space. The U.S. delegation's stance at the first committee was another confirmation of Washington's militarist ambitions with regard to outer space. The United States was the only country to vote against the resolution which was endorsed by 121 countries.

U.S. SEEN RESEMBLING NAZI GERMANY IN GRENADA MOVE

PM241441 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Vikentiy Matveyev "Political Observer's Opinion": "What Signal?"]

[Text] Not one aggressor who has resorted to armed force in the name of expansionist aims and designs has balked at fabricating pretexts and grounds for his actions. We need not delve far back in history. Seeking to deal with the independent existence of the Czechoslovak Republic and to seize one more bridgehead for further conquests, at the end of the thirties Hitler and his mates mounted a vociferous campaign about the "threat" which had supposedly arisen to citizens of German extraction living in parts of Czechoslovakia adjacent to Germany. With the blessing of the British and French Governments, in the fall of 1938 those regions were wrested from Czechoslovakia, after which the Nazis were not slow in carrying out the full annexation of a country in the center of Europe which had been betrayed by the West.

Some 45 years later a sovereign state in the Caribbean -- Grenada -- has become the target of U.S. armed aggression on the pretext of "protecting" Americans there. "We had to protect the lives of 800-1,000 citizens," an official U.S. State Department publication distributed after the American troops invaded Grenada pointed out.

It is known that not one U.S. citizen on Grenada had suffered or been exposed to danger prior to the American troops' landing there. Moreover, as is clear from a report in the American TIME magazine for 7 November, the authorities on Grenada had informed official Washington of their readiness to facilitate the evacuation from the island of the American citizens who were there, assuring it that they were in no danger. The State Department preferred to ignore that. The preparations for the landing on Grenada were in full swing, and the State Department was dashing off a report designed to give a pseudolegal gloss to an act of armed intervention.

The American citizens were evacuated from Grenada to the accompaniment of bomb and shell bursts. Meanwhile, the interventionists are widening their operations. And in just the same way as gauleiters were provided in the train of those who broke the boundary posts in Europe, so the latter-day "saviors" have broken into someone's else's home with a ready-made polizei in the person of Paul Scoon, who at once issued a series of "emergency laws" which remind one of the practice on occupied territories of those who plunged mankind into the abyss of world war.

Here is what another American magazine -- NEWSWEEK -- wrote in connection with the American troops' invasion of Grenada: "Americans have been placed face to face with the consequences of the actions of their state, which has decided to use its military strength in attempts to shape a disobedient world in a form which suits it." The magazine does not exaggerate; it is merely verbally modifying what is now being said from official platforms in Washington.

Let us return, however, to the aforementioned State Department "document." If its compilers, instead of references to the Caribbean, insert it in references to other geographic regions, we will have "prescriptions" for sending naval armadas and bombers against countries and peoples which are not to Washington's liking. How this will turn out for the organizers of such piracy is another matter.

These days the American press is writing a great deal about a "signal," which is what the invasion of Grenada is -- a signal to left-wing governments in the Western Hemisphere attesting that the Reagan administration will not stop at the use of military force to back up its claims to dominate that part of the world. Something long known from other speeches in another country can be heard in the phrases issuing from Washington today.

The author of these speeches declares that protests in the world against his policy do not take away his appetite and that he in no way wishes to heed them. And such voices of protest even come from figures in the West who are accustomed to agreeing with the White House boss in everything. I do not know if Mrs Thatcher, for example, will be capable for long of voicing her disagreement in connection with the U.S. invasion of Grenada, but it is a fact that for the time being she and her government are dissociating themselves from Washington in this respect. Her warning that Washington's continuation of this policy is fraught not with minor but with major conflicts is a reasonable one.

But what do we read in that same State Department publication? "The U.S. troops will remain (in Grenada) for the minimum time necessary to help the Caribbean states restore peace and to help the people of Grenada to recreate government institutions..."

And so, "restoring peace" by means of guns and bombs! "Help" in the form of cutthroats holding "blacklists" and meting out punishment to everyone suspected of resisting the occupiers!

In the Western press many journalists and other eyewitnesses, including Americans, attest to the "order" that has now been established in Grenada and to the tyranny reigning there. The propanganda media, which are controlled by the occupying authorities, maintain that in some places the population is almost welcoming the American soldiers. And this, too, reminds one of what Goebbels' propaganda tried to convince the world of in the past by describing the situation in occupied territories.

There are many historical analogies, apart from one -- very important -- detail. The world today is not the same as it was in the thirties, when it was threatened by the then aspirants to world domination. And in this sense Grenada is in fact a serious signal, but not the signal which U.S. militarist circles would like to present the events there as. They will not succeed in intimidating and blackmailing even the smallest countries and peoples which cherish their freedom. The moral to be drawn from the U.S. intervention against Grenada is clear to peoples and peace-loving governments -- to defend our planet even more resolutely and firmly against the attempts of those for whom the lessons of history are an empty phrase.

PENTAGON 'SPEEDS UP' NUCLEAR ARSENAL EXPANSION

LD262353 Moscow TASS in English 2344 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 26 TASS -- Washington speeds up new and new programmes for a sharp expansion of the nuclear arsenal with a view to achieving military superiority over the USSR.

The CBS television network has reported that simultaneously with the large-scale programmes which are already being implemented to create fundamentally new systems of nuclear weapons, the Pentagon is planning to provide such tactical missiles as "Phoenix" and "Standard" as well as a number of anti-tank rockets with nuclear warheads.

Judging by the CBS report, Washington intends to present the new weapons to the West Europeans on whom the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles has already been imposed. CBS states that all that is taking place against the backdrop of the U.S. Administration's statements about the intention to reduce the number of units of tactical nuclear weapons in Western Europe. CBS recalls that the USA has already deployed about 10,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons around the world.

PLANS FOR 'SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND' SCORED

PM251158 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Second Edition p 5

[A. Golts "Military-Political Commentary": "Gambling on Cutthroats"]

[Text] The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER has reported that the Pentagon is completing the creation of a special operations command [Upravleniye po spetsialnym operatsiyam]. This command will control all the special-purpose units existing within the U.S. Armed Forces: the Green Berets, the Rangers, the Army's "psychological operations" group, the Air Force special operations group, and the Navy's sabotage forces -- in all about 10,000 servicemen. One year ago a similar command brought together all the ground forces' special units. This is not just a question of a simple reorganization.

The Pentagon's directive documents plainly put forward the task of "reviving, activating, and strengthening the special-purpose forces." The creation of a unified command for these forces is one element in the broad program for modernizing and strengthening the special units. A considerable proportion of the $17 billion that Washington is allocating for espionage and subversive actions is being allocated for the implementation of this program. As early as this year the Pentagon proposed to create a fourth operational group of the Green Berets, increasing their total number to 5,000. The special units are equipped with the very latest weapons systems and communications means. Thus, in 1983 Congress allocated an extra $40 million for purchasing MC-130 transport aircraft and Blackhawk helicopters for carrying out "covert operations."

We are faced with very important tasks," General J. Lutz, commander of the Green Berets, states. "We feel that we are making progress." Washington's touching concern for the murderers and goons who left their bloody mark in Indochina is no coincidence. It is with them that the U.S. leadership links the implementation of the so-called "Reagan doctrine," which in essence, according to THE WASHINGTON POST, amounts to an assertion of "America's right to encroach on other states' sovereignty." In the context of this strategy, the Green Berets and their "dirty tricks" colleagues are being set the task of "interfering in localized wars, strengthening pro-Western forces, and destabilizing regimes which threaten U.S. interests."

The main aim here is the preparation of combat actions against the USSR and the other socialist countries. According to a secret operations plan for the shipment of sabotage forces which was published by the West German magazine STERN, the special-purpose forces' operations against the socialist countries will be conducted "at the beginning of military operations or even sooner." Some 20 regions for sabotage operations have been mapped out on the USSR's territory, another 8 in Poland, 6 in the GDR, 6 in the CSSR, 3 each in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, and 2 in Hungary.

But at the present time soldiers from the special units are being used in "covert operations" aginat the developing countries' peoples. The Green Berets and the Rangers are using the same methods in El Salvador and Grenada as they used in Vietnam. Their arsenal includes mass killings, terrorist actions, and "intimidation operations." There can be no doubt that the Pentagon also intends to use the special units in its future adventures against sovereign states. As the SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER points out, the Rangers are rehearsing special operations similar to the operation in Grenada.

The creation within the U.S. military department of a single center for the formulation and direction of subversive operations is further evidence that terrorism has now become U.S. state policy. The U.S. Administration is using with increasing frequency covert subversive operations in various countries in place of diplomacy. The Pentagon's integrated center for the direction of subversive activity in conjunction with the CIA and the other members of the U.S. "intelligence community" is designed to provide the "material" backup, so to speak, for U.S. imperialism's aggressive foreign policy. Faced with Washington's stepped-up "secret warfare," the Soviet people are increasing their vigilance in order to promptly thwart the insidious schemes of the opponents of the cause of peace and detente.

AIR FORCE INDOCTRINATION GOAL 'SAVAGE BRUTALITY'

PM251113 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Nov 83 p 3

[Third and final article in series by Lieutenant Colonel S. Zenin: "The U.S. Air Force Force -- A Tool of Aggression"]

[Text] 3. Ideological Indoctrination of Personnel

A remarkable conversation took place between U.S. authoress M. McCarthy and a U.S. Air Force pilot. In reply to a question about his reaction to the destruction by Lieutenant Calley's platoon of the Vietnamese village of My Lai, in the commune of Song My, and its inhabitants, the pilot said: "On the whole, the entire 'operation' was an error on the part of the command that entrusted it to the infantry. If the task was to wipe the village off the face of the earth, why send in the infantry rather than the Air Force?" That is the "conclusion" which an American "ace" drew from the bloody tragedy which shook the whole world.

This cynical reply is typical of U.S. pilots. That is how they are programmed. That is what U.S. Air Force servicemen have been trained to be by the whole content of ideological indoctrination. Blind, savage brutality could be discerned in every flight by U.S. Air Force crews in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. The thirst for destruction seized hold of the Pentagon's warrors to such an extent that they turned the greater part of Indochina into one vast target for the saturation bombing of the civilian population. General MacDonald, as Air Force chief of staff, demanded of the airmen: "Better to bomb at random than to miss the target." And his predecessor in the post, General LeMay, advocated using aerial warfare to "return Vietnam to the Stone Age." And these monstrous views belong to people whose military-political leadership arrogantly declares to the whole world that it is a "champion" of human rights and civilization.

U.S. Air Force servicemen are subjected to ideological indoctrination in the process of daily combat training. At all stages of training, the terms "Reds," "communists," "Russians," and so forth are used to signify the enemy. We have already written about "aggressor squadrons" which also contribute their "bit" to indoctrinating Air Force personnel. The chief thing here is educating U.S. airmen in a spirit of hatred toward communism, in preparation for participation in wars unleashed by imperialism against the people's fighting for freedom and independence.

The inhumanity and brutality which young soldiers come up against from the very first day in Air Force units (as indeed in other branches of the U.S. Armed Forces) should, according to the command, help to develop similar qualities in them and to mold mercenaries prepared for any crime. Violence and brutality are for them natural forms of existence. "But what difference does it make? For me everything on the ground is a target. We drop bombs and shoot wherever we like. It's an order," pilot Larsson said cynically in reply to a reporter's question. Methods of total repression, excessive drilling, physical violence, and coercion make it possible to shape a cold-blooded and brutal murderer out of a U.S. Air Force servicemen.

It is for precisely this purpose that a whole arsenal of programs, methods, and means for the ideological indoctrination of servicemen has been created in the U.S. Air Forces. The main orientation, organization, and chief forms and methods of indoctrination are determined by tenets common to all the U.S. Armed Forces. But, in a number of the methods and means of implementing these general aims, the ideological indoctrination of Air Force servicemen has its own special features, which take account of the specific conditions of this branch of the Armed Forces.

An extensive propaganda apparatus has been created in the U.S. Air Force. Ideological indoctrination is organized by the Air Force Main Staff information office [upravleniye informatsii glavnogo shtaba VVS] comprising the following departments: information (ideological indoctrination of personnel); public information (militarist propaganda among the civilian population); liaison with civilian organizations; planning, policy, and programs (general guidelines for ideological indoctrination, cadre training); and censorship. Each staff of the Air Force Command and the Air Army has an information section, while each air base and air division has an information officer. Commanders at every level bear direct responsibility for the ideological and morale indoctrination of personnel and organize and hold exercises under the so-called "command information program."

The Air Force military chaplains are an integral part of the military-propaganda apparatus. Religious propaganda is political in nature. Military chaplains in the Air Force are not just reactionary propagandists denouncing communism as a "Satanic force" but also spy on the servicemen, detecting and stopping cases of political dissidence and unreliability.

The chief trend and main content of the ideological indoctrination of U.S. Air Force servicemen is anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Constant readiness is being developed among American pilots to deliver nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries or to suppress the national liberation movement in any region of the globe by force of arms. As the magazine DER SPIEGEL reported, 24 April 1980 -- the day of the Iranian hostages rescue operation -- full combat alert was declared at the U.S. Lakenheath Airbase in Britain: 194 atomic bombs were on board 97 F-111 fighter-bombers with engines roaring menancingly. The aircraft were drawn up in close formation ready for takeoff. According to the fantastic scenario elaborated in the Pentagon, they were to deliver a so-called "preventive nuclear strike" against previously planned targets in the Soviet Union if -- during the American adventure in Iran -- matters reached the point of "direct confrontation between the great powers."

During the myth of the notorious "Soviet military threat" as a cover-up, the U.S. Air Force ideologists are constantly adapting this fabrication to their specific plans for aggravating the political situation in the world. Every line of information about the Soviet Union and the history of its Armed Forces is imbued with malicious anti-Sovietism. The U.S. Air Force ideological apparatus systematically misinforms servicemen as regards the USSR's domestic and foreign policy.

It must be stressed that ideological indoctrination has the aim of discrediting Marxist-Leninist teaching and fostering in the U.S. Air Force servicemen feelings of hatred not just toward the Soviet Union, but toward all the communist and workers parties of the world. One of the Reagan administration's documents talks bluntly of the need to prevent the emergence of "Cuban-type states" in Central America. "The creation of countries controlled by Marxism-Leninism and loyal to Cuba and the Soviet Union is a direct challenge, to which we must respond," THE NEW YORK TIMES said. Air Force ideologists, following such appeals, are doing everything to inculcate hatred toward everybody who opposes the policy of U.S. imperialism.

In the Air Force commands stationed beyond U.S. borders, the emphasis in ideological indoctrination is on the fact that they are allegedly fulfilling a "special mission" to "check communism on the distant approaches to the United States." With a view to educating Air Force servicemen in the spirit of "Atlantic solidarity" and at the same time demonstrating the might of its Air Force the United States annually ships the latest Air Force equipment across to FRG airbases and organizes exhibitions.

In connection with enhancing the role of the U.S. Air Force as the strike force of U.S. imperialism, propaganda about the Air Force itself, its history, traditions, and potential has been stepped up abroad. Even the conventional names of U.S. aircraft (F-102 -- the Dagger; F-105 -- the Thunderchief; A-4F -- the Hawk; A-8A -- the Crusader; F-14A -- the Black Cat; and F-4 -- the Phantom) are designed to create in airmen a belief in the superiority of U.S. equipment.

To this day U.S. Air Force ideologists try to justify the U.S. Air Force's banditlike operations in Indochina. Articles are still carried on the pages of newspapers and magazines about the U.S. "heroes" of Vietnam. The so-called "Red River Fighter Pilots Association" has been created and the "order of sword-bearers" and other reactionary organizations have been reestablished.

The movies, television, radio, and the press are widely used in the ideological indoctrination of U.S. servicemen. Quite recently a new center of anti-Sovietism was created under the U.S. Air Force staff. It engages in making movies, television programs, radio broadcasts, and articles for magazines and newspapers, designed to "expose communism." The same center trains anti-Soviet propaganda workers and holds special seminars devoted to the study of the Soviet Armed Forces and our Air Force.

Thus, wherever a U.S. Air Force serviceman is to be found, he is always, everywhere, and throughout his service under the influence of imperialist ideological indoctrination.

Thus, an analysis of the trend of development and the nature of the combat training and ideological indoctrination of U.S. Air Force servicemen shows that they are a powerful and highly maneuverable offensive weapons. The U.S. Air Force is targeted not just against the USSR and the other socialist countries, but also against peoples who are waging an anti-imperialist liberation struggle.

Whatever the sophisticated aviation systems with which the U.S. Air Force equips itself and whatever funds are assigned for their development, the USSR will never permit the military balance to be upset. "The Soviet Union," Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says in his statement, "will be able to make the appropriate response to any attempt to upset the existing military-strategic balance, and there will be no divergence between its words and deeds."

Thanks to the constant concern of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the USSR Armed Forces are equipped with everything necessary to curb the imperialist aggressor. They are a reliable shield for the gains of socialism and peace.

SOVIET, U.S. WAR VETERANS' MEETING IN GDR NOTED

LD261736 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Torgau November 26 TASS -- Moments of the unforgettable meeting of Soviet and American soldiers in Torgau on the Elbe in April 1945 have been returned, as it were, today 38 years later, to that town in the south of the GDR. A meeting of those who jointly fought against German nazism, against war and for peace on earth has been held here.

A delegation of the Soviet War Veterans Committee and representatives of the USA, including from the organization American Veterans for Peace, who were on the Elbe on those history-making days, have arrived here to pay their last tribute to their comrade-in-arms American Joe Polowski, who willed that he be buried in the town of Torgau, a town which became a symbol of the alliance between the two powers in the fight for peace, security and happiness of peoples.

This meeting of the veterans on the Elbe has been held in troubled times, when U.S. imperialism continues thoughening its course for confrontation and build-up of arms, thus creating a direct threat to the peaceful future of the world. This idea rang out today at the meeting, which was held after the funeral ceremony, between representatives of the USSR and the USA, taking part in which were participants in the anti-fascist resistance movement, representatives of the public and youth of the GDR.

The historic oath on the Elbe, which was given by Soviet and American soldiers almost 40 years ago to work for bettering and developing Soviet-American relations, for mutual understanding and cooperation, is particularly topical now. It is necessary to make every effort to save the world from a new military conflagration, the speakers at the meeting pointed out.

The war veterans of the USSR and the USA adopted a joint statement stressing the need for putting an end to the arms race and preventing a nulcear catastrophe. It expresses confidence that effective steps towards achieving those goals would be the adoption by all the nuclear powers of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as the USSR has made, a freeze on nulcear arsenals, renunciation of militarization of outer space, prevention of a new spiral of the nuclear arms race in Europe.

True to the spirit of the Elbe we will work jointly to contribute to an improvement of Soviet-American relations, to international detente and thus to lasting peace for the entire humankind, the statement points out.

FULBRIGHT, GAYLOR URGE IMPROVED U.S.-SOVIET TIES

PM241031 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "United States: Critical Statements"]

[Text] Washington, 22 Nov -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has held hearings on Soviet-U.S. relations under the chairmanship of Senator C. Percy. The hearings were addressed by former Senator W. Fulbright and by Admiral N. Gaylor, retired, former director of the National Security Agency. They both criticized the Reagan administration for its excessively hostile ideological rhetoric against the Soviet Union, which, Fulbright asserted, is preventing "objective and sensible dialogue" between the two countries.

Fulbright stressed that the policy of detente continues to accord with U.S. and USSR interests. He urged the administration to resume the process of deescalating the arms race and pointed to the absolute validity of the Soviet Union's alarm in connection with U.S. militarist preparations. Now that the arms race has assumed particularly dangerous dimensions, Fulbright said, there is an acute need to improve Soviet-U.S. relations.

In his turn N. Gaylor urged the administration to put an end once and for all to its menacing and offensive rhetoric and to stop formulating doctrines of preparation for nuclear war, to halt the further development, production, and testing of nuclear weapons, and to adopt a more realistic stance on the security issue.

At the same time some of those taking part in the hearings set forth the U. S. Government's view of the nature of the development of relations with the Soviet Union. For instance, R. Allen, the President's former national security aide, who was obliged to resign for accepting bribes, and H. Sonnenfeldt, former State Department adviser, cited the hackneyed theses advanced by the Reagan administration regarding the Soviet Union's alleged buildup of mass-destruction weapons, the "aggressiveness" of Soviet policy, and so forth.

USSR SEEN OUTSTRIPPING U.S. IN ECONOMIC GROWTH

LD151338 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Vladimir Pozner commentary]

[Text] Thank you and hello everyone. The past week has seen a lion's share of Western news, TV, radio and press home in on the Soviet performance during the past year. The verdicts have been almost unanimous. We have been rated poor.

The mark has been given by different people differently; some rub their hands with glee and openly cackle with delight, others pretend to look sad and offer their condolences. In each case I think we should ask them, depending on the person, what are you cackling or moaning about? Also, who do you think you're fooling?

The details of this year's economic performance, the first 9 months, were carried by PRAVDA not long ago. For some reason they have not been given any prominence by the Western media and I think I know why, but let's hold off with that for a couple of minutes. What are the basic messages of the first 9 months? Number one, output was up 4.1 percent as compared to the same period a year ago; 88 percent of the increase was the result of higher labor productivity -- achieved, mind you, not through overtime, longer hours and the like.

Okay, now let's take something basic: steel production. It is 3 percent higher than for the same period a year ago. The projected output for the year is 168 million short tons, an all-time high. For comparison's sake, the annual U.S. steel production this year should be about 84 million short tons, or half of what the Soviet Union will produce. And by the way, I don't think comparing is always the best way to make a point or show a fact, but in certain cases it can help, so bear with me.

If we take 1979 as a frame of reference for industrial production in both the USSR and the USA we find that in 1980 the U.S. production output was only 96.4 percent of the 1979 figure. Then it was 99 percent in 1981; 91 percent in 1982; and it's projected at reaching 97 percent of the 1979 figure this year. In other words, America's industrial output has slumped.

Now the situation here: In 1980 output was 3.6 percent higher, in 1981, 7.1 percent higher; in 1982, 9.9 percent higher than in 1979, and the projected figure for this year is a whopping 14.4 percent higher. Those are objective figures that give you an objective picture insofar as trends are concerned. Now some people might say: Yes, that's true, but the U. S. economy was in bad shape these past years. The figures would be different if you took a longer period. Well, that's true enough, they would be different, but not the way some of you may think. Thus, if we take 1960 as our frame of reference we find that U. S. production for 1983 stands at 148 percent of 1960. Soviet production stands at about 240 percent of its basic 1960 level.

I don't want to rub it in, but I feel you should not forget that while we have been moving ahead with all due speed we have not had any unemployment, which is a fact Americans tend to forget. We, do, too, because who remembers 1930, when the last Soviet unemployed got a job? But the reasons for forgetting are different, (?do you) agree?

Before I say goodbye, let's understand that we have our economic problems. We are far from satisfied with a great many things, as may be seen by simply opening any daily Soviet newspaper or switching on the TV set. There's a lot to do, and considering the vastness of the country on the one hand and the fact that we are forced by the Reagans of this world to spend far more on defense than we'd like, on the other, the problems are anything but trivial. However, there's a basic difference between that and the news you've been fed concerning our economic failures. As they say in Odessa, you should have it so bad.

GROMYKO RECEIVES CANADIAN SPECIAL ENVOY PEARSON

LD251739 Moscow TASS in English 1715 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko received the Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's special representative Ambassador Geoffrey Pearson who presented, on behalf of the head of the Canadian Government, some considerations regarding the Soviet-Canadian relations and the present international situation.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Andrey Gromyko gave an assessment of the Soviet-Canadian relations and of the situation developing in the world, especially in Europe.

The attention was drawn to Yuriy Andropov's statement of November 24, giving an assessment of the military-strategic and political situation that has arisen as a result of the start by the United States of America, with the support of other NATO countries, of deploying new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Simultaneously, the Soviet Union's conviction was reaffirmed that in the present sharpened situation it is necessary to multiply efforts to resolve the topical international problems and to settle conflict situations in different parts of the world. Readiness was also expressed on the part of the Soviet Union to cooperate, for the attainment of these objectives, with all states, including Canada.

PHAM VAN DONG PRAISES USSR-SRV FRIENDSHIP

PM241541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[Article by Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers: "Proud of Our Friendship"]

[Text] Hanoi -- On the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the Vietnamese people, together with the Soviet people, festively and joyfully celebrated the fifth anniversary of the SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. This document, which is enormously important, was a natural step along the path of the development of friendship, cooperation, and combat solidarity between our countries' parties, states, and peoples on the basis of our common ideals -- struggle for the triumph of socialism and communism and ever growing contribution to the cause of peace and mankind's social progress.

The Vietnamese revolution's links with the invincible teaching of Marx and Lenin were forged, and the foundations of the eternally flourishing and wonderful Vietnamese-Soviet friendship were laid, right at the dawn of the new era, whose beginning was marked by the October Socialist Revolution, at the time when the Vietnamese patriot Nguyen Ai Quoc -- the future president of Ho Chi Minh -- became familiar with the great V.I. Lenin's theses on the nationalities and colonial questions.

Since that time, patriotism and the will to struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism have been inseparably linked in the thoughts and feelings of the Vietnamese people with ardent gratitude to and profound trust in the USSR, motherland of heroic fighters for the great cause who crushed their domestic and external enemies, reliably defended and developed the gains of the Great October Revolution, opened up the path to socialism, scored a glorious victory over fascism, created conditions for the emergence of the world socialist system, and inspired the national liberation movement all over the world by giving it enormous strength.

In the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the Communist Party and the Soviet state give the Vietnamese people powerful support and generous and effective assistance which has been an important factor in the Vietnamese revolution's glorious victories in the past decades.

In today's complex situation the cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the international arena is enormously significant. The SRV fully supports the Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and their constructive initiatives and purposeful actions in the struggle for peace. Together with all progressive mankind, the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] and the Vietnamese state and people fully concur with the 28 September statement by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which condemns the Reagan administration's bellicose policy, expresses determination to defend the security of the USSR and its friends, and reaffirms the Soviet Union's consistent course of safeguarding and strengthening peace, easing tension, curbing the arms race, and expanding and deepening cooperation between states.

The Soviet Union consistently gives powerful support to Vietnam's foreign policy actions aimed at defending independence and sovereignty, strengthening combat solidarity with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea, expanding cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, conducting dialogue with the ASEAN countries, struggling for peace and stability in Southeast Asia, enhancing the role of the Nonaligned Movement, and establishing equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. The Vietnamese-Soviet friendship and the solidarity of the USSR and the SRV with the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the PRK are the most important factors for consolidating the positions of the Indochinese peninsula's fraternal countries in the struggle for national independence and socialism.

Political relations are especially important in the total range of multifaceted relations between our countries' parties, governments, and peoples. The leaders of the CPSU and the CPV, of the Soviet and the Vietnamese states, regularly meet and exchange opinions on the basis of total mutual trust and act within the spirit of the principled agreements which provide the foundation of cooperation between the two countries. The recent successful friendly visit to the SRV by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was marked by the signing of a joint statement and a long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation and was an example of the development of fraternal Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation.

Within the CEMA framework and according to their positions and opportunities, the Soviet Union and Vietnam are making an active contribution to the development of the process of socialist economic integration and further coordination of the joint actions of socialist countries in the interests of building socialism and communism and to the constantly growing influence of the world socialist system on mankind's progress and the cause of the defense of peace, which is the main task of our times.

Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation in the economic sphere is undergoing a development that is unprecedented in scope, content, and forms. Hundreds of large- and small-scale projects in various sectors have either been commissioned or are under construction, including our national economy's key projects in power engineering, the coal industry, petroleum, machine building, chemicals, construction materials, transportation, and others. This comprises the initial material and technical base of socialism on Vietnamese soil, these are the fresh flowers of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship.

Soviet specialists, devoting their knowledge and effort to the cause of socialist building in Vietnam and setting a vivid example of socialist internationalism, are selflessly working shoulder to shoulder with Vietnamese scientists, engineers, technicians, and workers everywhere in our country -- at construction sites, in plants and mines, in educational and scientific research institutions.

Cooperation between the two countries in the scientific and technical sphere has entered a new stage, taking the especially vivid form of the Soviet Union's assistance to Vietnam in the conduct of joint research on many major and topical problems. This cooperation is a great contribution to ensuring the confident development of Vietnam's national economy. In this connection, the joint flight by space heroes V.V. Gorbatko and Pham Tuan has become a symbol of Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation.

Our countries' fruitful ties in the sphere of culture, information, health care, and other spheres are being enriched day by day.

The Soviet Union gives invaluable assistance to Vietnam in cadre training and education.

A valuable contribution to the cause of building and defending our beloved motherland is made by the thousands of top and middle-level specialists in economic management, science, technology, and many other sectors who have received their education or improved their qualifications in the Soviet Union, and the tens of thousands of higher education establishment graduates, post graduate students, and non-degree course students, and the Vietnamese workers who have undergone training in the land of October.

The Vietnamese people are boundlessly proud of the development of multifaceted relations and ties between the two countries' parties, states, and peoples. The CPV, the SRV Government, and the Vietnamese people express sincere and profound gratitude to the CPSU, the USSR Government, and the Soviet people for their support and assistance in the cause of building and defending the gains of the Vietnamese revolution.

We are fully resolved to make every effort to utilize more efficiently the Soviet Unions assistance in constructing the material and technical base of socialism, implementing socialist industrialization, and transforming Vietnam into a country with a modern industrial and agrarian economic structure, advanted culture, science, and technology, mighty national defense, and civilized and happy life for the people. Vietnam's party, government, and people express readiness to continue to make every effort to consolidate the great friendship and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. It was said at the Fifth CPV Congress that close cohesion and all-round cooperation with the USSR is our "principle, it is the strategy, and simultaneously it is revolutionary zeal."

Vladimir Mayakovskiy, the outstanding singer of the revolution, described the communist future as "the spring of mankind." We wish the Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, to continue to stride ahead with mighty steps and scale new heights along the path to this fine goal.

BELGIAN-SOVIET PARLIAMENTARY CONTACTS REPORTED

USSR Delegates Welcomed

PM241153 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR-Belgium: Strengthening Traditional Ties"]

[Text] Brussels, 23 Nov -- The visiting USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has met with E. Leemans, president of the Belgian Senate, and J. Defraigne, president of the Chamber of Representatives.

Welcoming the guests on behalf of the Belgian parliamentarians, E. Leemans expressed the hope that the Soviet delegation's visit to Belgium would be useful and would lead to the further development of cooperation between the two countries. He emphasized the Belgian people's desire for peace. During our recent visit to your country, the senate president said, we became convinced that the Soviet people also want to live in peace. The leader of the Soviet delegation noted in reply the existence of traditionally good relations Belgium and the USSR that must continue to develop, while joint action must be taken for the consolidation of peace and the development of mutually advantageous cooperation.

Meeting With Belgian Senators

PM271955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchanging Opinions"]

[Text] Burssels, 24 Nov -- the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by B. Ye. Sarkisov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, currently on an official visit here at the invitation of the Belgian Parliament, has met with a group of Belgian senators. During the meeting attention centered mainly on the disucussion of questions pertaining to international relations and problems of nuclear arms limitation in particular.

During the exchange of opinions, representatives of the Flemish socialists emphasized their desire to step up the struggle against plans to deploy the U.S. Pershing-II and cruise missiles in West Europe. The Belgian senators pointed out that in present conditions the role of a dialogue between countries with different social systems is more important than ever and that it is necessary to make use of all channels and means to continue this dialogue and to create favorable conditions for it. The senators expressed themselves in favor of confidence-building among states, describing it as a necessary precondition for reaching agreements, particularly on disarmament.

The Soviet delegation also called on the mayor of Brussels, E. Brouwon, and laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

NURIYEV RECEIVES FRENCH TRADE MINISTER

PM241442 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 23 November Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received E. Cresson, French minister of external trade and tourism.

During the talk there was a discussion of questions of the further expansion of cooperation in the field of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex between the USSR and France. Present at the talk, which took place in a businesslike atmosphere, were, on the Soviet side, V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture; V.P. Lein, USSR minister of the food industry; N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade; and Yu.M. Vorontsov, USSR ambassador to France; and on the French side, C. Arnaud, French ambassador to the USSR, and other officials.

SOVIET-FRENCH PANEL COMMUNIQUE ON TRADE PROGRESS

PM241249 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] The 18th Session of the Soviet-French Standing Mixed Commission was held 21-22 November in Moscow under the chairmanship of N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade.

The French delegation was led by E. Cresson, minister of foreign trade and tourism.

A joint communique notes that during the session, which was held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, the commission examined a wide range of questions of Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, having in mind the prospects for its further development.

Both sides confirmed their conviction that fruitful and businesslike links in these spheres, in line with the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, help to bring the peoples closer and strengthen peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. They advocated expanding these contacts on the basis of the existing agreements between the Soviet Union and France.

Satisfaction was expressed at the results achieved in the sphere of trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the period since the last session of the "grand" commission.

Reports were heard by the cochairmen of the Soviet-French Mixed Commission for Scientific, Technical, and Economic Cooperation (the "little" commission) on the progress of scientific and technical cooperation, the implementation of the program for deepening science and technology cooperation in the period 1983-1993, and the fulfillment of intergovernmental agreements on scientific, technical, industrial, and economic cooperation, and also on the activity of the mixed working parties.

In the sphere of fundamental and applied research there was particular development in exchanges and cooperation concerning problems of crystallography, astronomy, and catalysis, and also, to a lesser degree, problems of high-temperature physics and solid-state chemistry.

The successful implementation of agreements on cooperation in the sphere of power engineering and chemistry, the peaceful use of atomic energy, and research into and the utilization of space for peaceful purposes was noted.

Examining the activity of sector working parties, the commission stressed that their dynamic and effective activity requires closer coordination of scientific and technical cooperation with industrial and economic cooperation. The desire was expressed that these groups pay special attention to questions of reconstructing and retoooling existing enterprises.

The commission examined progress in implementing the agreement on economic cooperation in 1980-1985 and the long-term program for deepening economic, industrial, and technical cooperation in 1980-1990 and the 1983-1985 meausres for its fulfillment. It expressed satisfaction at the development of trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France.

According to a preliminary assessment, the communique says, Soviet-French trade turnover in 1983 will increase in comparison with 1982. For 1980-1983 as a whole it will amount to approximately 415.5 billion, which is more than 70 percent up on the volume of trade between the USSR and France during the whole of the previous 5-year period.

The sides stressed their desire to take measures aimed at ensuring the further development of trade turnover on a balanced foundation.

Economic cooperation continued to develop in various spheres, particularly in power engineering, chemicals, metallurgy, and machine building. The sides are actively working on implementing major industrial projects. The possibility of French firms taking part in the reconstruction and modernization of existing enterprises in the USSR is being discussed.

It was recommended that work be intensified on developing on a broader scale economic and industrial cooperation between Soviet organizations and French frims in the sphere of agriculture and the food industry. There exist favorable opportunities to expand business links in the sphere of the agro-industrial complex.

The commission examined and approved the development of Soviet-French cooperation in the manufacture of color television.

It was noted that the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce is making an important contribution to the development of trade, economic, scientific, and technical contacts between the USSR and France. It promotes the regular exchange of information and delegations of the two countries' business circles; meetings of specialists; the participation of Soviet organizations and French firms in exhibitions, fairs, and specialized displays held in the USSR and France; the holding of symposia and technical lectures, and the development of reigonal contacts.

The joint communique notes that the commission expresses satisfaction with the results of the work of the 18th session, whose decisions are designed to give new impetus to the development of Soviet-French cooperation.

It was decided to hold the next session in France in the second half of 1984.

KUZNETSOV DELEGATION ACTIVITIES IN FINLAND NOTED

Talks With Finnish CP Chairman

LD261042 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki November 26 TASS -- Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has met today with the leadership of the Communist Party of Finland led by Party Chairman Jouko Kajanoja.

In the course of the meetings, which proceeded in a warm, comradely atmosphere, in the spirit of fraternal relations existing between the two parties, information was exchanged on the activities of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Finland. Questions were also discussed pertaining to Soviet-Finnish cooperation and the present-day international situation.

26 Nov Departure

LD261213 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki November 26 TASS -- The Soviet state delegation led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has left Helsinki for Moscow today. The delegation attended the celebrations on the occasion of the 60th birthday of Finland's president Mauno Koivisto.

DANISH COMMUNISTS' USSR VISIT REVIEWED

PM251125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings With Danish Communists"]

[Text] A delegation of members of the leadership, party workers and activists of the Communist Party of Denmark (DKP), headed by DKP chairman J. Jensen, has spent a week in the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan for party ties and cooperation between the CPSU and DKP.

The Danish comrades had conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section and International Section on questions relating to the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) plenum decisions and topical problems of the international situation. Meetings were held with CPSU theorists and USSR Academy of Sciences institute experts.

The delegation also visited industrial and agricultural enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Oblast.

During the meetings and conversations the Danish communists highly rated the activity of the CPSU and the entire Soviet people in further improving the developed socialist society in the USSR.

Special emphasis was placed on the Soviet Union's role as a decisive factor in the struggle for peace, the struggle to prevent a nuclear catastrophe. In this connection the Danish comrades noted that the peace initiatives put forward by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, indicate the real way to surmount the policy of confrontation imposed on mankind by the U.S. Administration.

In the present situation, the Danish comrades stated, the role and significance of all peace-loving forces and workers movement parties and their united action in the struggle for peace and the peoples' security become even greater.

On 22 November the delegation left for Copenhagen.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN CITED ON NUCLEAR SUB WITHDRAWAL

LD162208 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 2000 GMT 16 Nov 83

[Text] The Soviet Union has specified its proposal concerning a Nordic nuclear weapons-free zone. Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the CPSU International Department, says in an interview granted to the organ of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, NY DAG, that the USSR proposes that the entire Baltic become a nuclear weapons-free region. If the Baltic is declared to be a nuclear weapons-free zone, the USSR is prepared to withdraw from there all its submarines equipped with nuclear weapons, Zagladin says. Pekka Hyvarinen continues from Stockholm.

The USSR is prepared to start definite talks on a nuclear weapons-free zone in the north and to withdraw, if necessary, its submarines equipped with nuclear arms from the Baltic area. This is stated by Vadim Zagladin, deputy head of the CPSU International Department, in an interview with NY DAG of the Left Party -- Communists of Sweden. Zagladin sets out from the start that the Baltic should unconditionally be part of a nuclear weapons-free zone. Zagladin's statement is seen here in Sweden as a significant specification of the Soviets' earlier views on the zone. The same line of thought was, however, expressed in the television interview of [words indistinct] Nikolay Chervov about 6 months ago. Chervov announced that the USSR would withdraw six submarines equipped with nuclear warheads from the Baltic [words indistinct] Nordic arrangements. Now Zagladin is talking about the withdrawal of all submarines. In the Swedish Foreign Ministry the NY DAG interview is read and interpreted carefully particularly because [words indistinct] is a Soviet expert on international (?affairs) holding an important position [words indistinct] the Central Committee. The Foreign Ministry also unofficially assumes that Zagladin's interview may well foretell [words indistinct] negotiation initiatives.

FRANCO-GERMAN TALKS YIELD MILITARY AGREEMENT

LD260950 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 26 TASS -- TASS correspondents A. Grigoriyev and S. Sosnovskiy report: Another Franco-West German consultative summit has ended here. The two-day consultations, which were held behind closed doors, involved French President Francois Mitterrand, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and a number of ministers of both countries.

As was officially announced, the agenda included issues related to policies in the field of security, East-West relations, military cooperation between the two countries, and problems facing the Common Market on the eve of a summit session of the European Council of Communities in Athens.

Kohl and Mitterand held a press conference devoted to the results of the consultations. No joint document on the results of the Franco-West German summit in Bonn was adopted, which prompted political observers to conclude that a whole number of differences continue to exist in relations between the two countries.

At the same time the leaders of both countries -- both conservative Kohl and socialist Mitterrand -- demonstrated the shared desire to sail in the wake of Washington's aggressive policy and facilitate the started deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missile systems in Western Europe and the escalation of military preparations by the West.

Characteristically, the main document signed in Bonn was an agreement on extending cooperation in the military field. Paris and Bonn are going jointly to develop and manufacture a new combat helicopter armed with missiles.

U.S. SEEKING 'FURTHER MILITARIZATION' OF EUROPE

PM251612 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Potapov "Commentator's Column": "Ominous Relapses"]

[Text] Alongside their plans for building up U.S. nuclear might on the European Continent, Washington and NATO are nurturing ideas of modernizing and sharply increasing conventional arms.

This was unambiguously stated at a Rome press conference by General B. Rogers, supreme commander in chief of the NATO allied armed forces in Europe. "Every European and American citizen must come to terms with the need to make new sacrifice," Rogers declared. He stunned those present by reporting the intention to increase the NATO's bloc's military spending in the coming year by 5 percent.

By shifting the burden of the further militarization of the continent onto the allies' shoulders Washington is deepening the already serious economic situation of its European partners. It is typical that today in the Common Market countries, whose members, with the exception of Ireland, are part of NATO, around 12 million unemployed are clamoring at the unemployment offices. If one takes account of the members of their families, it turns out, as Western economists are noting, that many tens of millions of people are caught up in this social disaster.

The White House is not averse to waxing lyrical about its bonds of alliance with the West Europeans when it wants to impose its will on them. After achieving its objectives, however, it immediately forgets about their needs. The perfidious methods used by the United States with regard to the old continent are well exemplified in their policy in the currency exchange and trade spheres. The West Europeans have felt the full force of the consequences of the artificial hike in bank lending rates and the backlash of the "steel war." A further involvement of West European states in the U.S. militarist harness is fraught with even more serious consequences. We are not simply talking about material prosperity, but about the very existence of the European peoples.

Gen Rogers' Rome revelations have clearly shown how cynically the European partners' fate is approached across the ocean. In the event of conflict, he declared, the Western allies "would very soon be forced to use nuclear weapons."

This irresponsible militarist policy that is extremely dangerous for the fate of Europe arouses justifiable anger and indignation. The mass demonstrations against the launch of another spiral of the arms race, both nuclear and conventional, prove that most West Europeans have no wish to be the hostages of Washington and the reactionary circles of the continent's countries in implementing their sinister plans.

ARRIVAL OF CRUISE MISSILE PARTS IN ITALY SCORED

LD271222 Moscow TASS in English 1214 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Rome November 27 TASS -- The delivery of components for American cruise missiles to be based in Italy has been started. According to a statement by the country's Defence Ministry, distributed today, the components are arriving at the U.S. Airforce base in Sigonella, Sicily, and will then be directed to the nuclear base in Comiso.

The militarist plans, imposed on Italy by the NATO brass hats, are resolutely rejected by the majority of the Italian population. According to the results of a public opinion poll, conducted recently by the research society "Demoscopea," more than 60 percent of the Italians are opposed to the transformation of Sicily into the Pentagon's nuclear missile launchpad.

FATE OF FRG 'BOUND' TO BUNDESTAG DEPLOYMENT VOTE

PM251713 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Own political observer Valentin Falin article: "Sowing the Wind"]

[Text] The green light for the siting of the new U.S. nuclear weapons on FRG territory has been lit by the government parties' votes in the Bundestag.

Fenced off from common sense by a palisade of prejudice, and from the sea of popular indignation by a cordon of troops and police, the powers that be in Bonn have taken perhaps the most hazardous decision in the short history of this state. West Germany is becoming the real bearer of a threat of nuclear war and the launch site for first strike weapons. With all that this entails for peacetime and wartime. Henceforth the Federal Republic's fate is bound to the Pershing and cruise missile launch program. It is chained to the U.S. military chariot like Roman slaves to a galley. Henceforth it is the West Germans' lot to live in constant expectation of the worst, a matter of minutes away from catastrophe.

Of course, the Kohl-Genscher government maintains that these actions are dictated by "concern for peace" and that the U.S. missiles are intended to "reduce the probability of conflict" and virtually create the best preconditions for "genuine disarmament" and some kind of "true detente" in the future. All this is a fraud. A cynical and perfidious one. Reckoning that time will cool the anger of the majority, that they will get used to things, put up with them, and not look for reasons why for the umpteenth time their interests have been ignored and why the possibility of rescuing Eruope from the vicious circle of arms has again been shunned. In the hope that a lot of water will flow down the Rhine before the truth surfaces and it becomes clear to everyone that the "two-track decision" was mystification, that the U.S. line at the talks was a farce, and that the entire "arms upgrading" venture was a plot by aggressive forces who had set their sights on achieving military superiority over socialism and turning imperialism into master of land and sea.

Like the previous military programs of the United States and the entire NATO bloc, the present crusade against the so-called "Soviet monopoly" on medium-range missiles is founded on crude falsifications, manipulation of concepts, and downright slander. But whereas before to justify the policy of an unrestrained arms race the number, for instance, of Soviet bombers in the fifties was exaggerated by 3 or 4 times, and the quantity of Soviet missiles in the sixties by 30 times, today the imagination game beats all records. It turns out, if one is to believe Reagan, Thatcher, Mitterrand, Kohl, and other apologists of "arms upgrading", that the West is naked as a jaybird. It has "zero" against the hundreds and thousands of units of Soviet medium-range weapons. NATO is "unarmed" in face of the "gigantic buildup" of the Soviet Union's nuclear might.

It would be a waste of time and paper to analyze the gibberish with which the "two-track decision" has been surrounded. It is in this gibberish that the truth is being drowned, it is by means of this gibberish that attempts are being made to depart from the essence and to extract a semblance of a rational root from a black lie. Europe owes more to NATO than it can ever repay for the fact that for almost 40 years now there has been no war in the region -- this is the main theme which runs through the speeches of CDU/CSU [Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union] and FDP [Free Democratic Party] deputies in the Bundestag. The "cold war", the nuclearization of Europe, and other militarist feats of the bloc are forgotten. The instrument of "rolling back communism" has been revamped into the "holiest of peace-makers" and Europeans are called upon to be unstinting as regards the "modernization" of the Atlantic war machine. For the sake of "democracy and peace". To the victorious end. Under the leadership of the intrepid R. Reagan, who has seen the way to successfully combat infidels.

It cannot be said, judging by the material available about the Bundestag debates, that the Social Democrats, who voted with the Greens against the missile deployment in the FRG, went all the way in calling a spade a spade. They criticized the United States' obstructionist stance at the Geneva talks and sharply and thoroughly attacked the CDU/CSU-FDP government line. But the Social Democratic Party's involvement in the conception of the "two-track decision" obviously hangs like a millstone round its neck and prevents it from giving up the legend about the SS-20's allegedly having impaired the equilibrium in Europe.

Meanwhile even the Social Democrats are perfectly aware of the fact that the decision to switch to qualitatively new weapons systems was adopted in principle in the United States in 1973, before the SS-20's were even mentioned. They must know that the orientation toward these systems was not a consequence of some kind of changes in Soviet policy, but a result of the revision of U.S. strategic doctrines which made these doctrines more aggressive. The Social Democrats must recognize that their leaders, regardless of subjective considerations, have done a disservice to Europe, their own country, and the world as a whole, by pandering to Washington's attempts to break military parity, disrupt stability, and dismantle the principles on which the process of detente was built in the seventies and on the basis of which productive talks about lowering the level of military confrontation were conducted.

The FRG's new conservative leaders are not bound by the conventions or the momentum of past positive developments. They have espoused the opinion of the transatlantic ideological and political extremists who believe that imperialist interests can be safeguarded only on the basis of the military superiority of the fifties and sixties. They perceive the White House aspiration "to restore the United States' strategic superiority over the USSR in the next 10 years"as a call to the faithful [blagovest] and have sold themsleves for this cause, body and soul. The prospect of spending their days and nights in an embrace with first strike weapons set at five minutes to midnight does not seem to alarm them.

You cannot argue about taste. But it is beyond any doubt that in politics lies always end badly. When the Ems dispatch was forged, when German criminals were dressed in Polish uniforms to attack the Gleiwitz radio station, when data about Soviet aircraft and missiles were falsified, when the Tonkin incident was staged, or when the U.S. students in Grenada were "protected" -- it led to tragedy. Having adopted the decision in favor of the missiles, proceeding from the slanderous, ludicrous premise of the "Soviet threat," the Bundestag has identified the FRG's military policy with the dangerous course of the United States, subordinated it to this course, and started pandering to people who have in mind making practical use of nuclear weapons and changing nuclear war from an unthinkable to a real concept. The result will be that the Federal Republic will have to pay all the more dearly if the wind which Washington and its henchmen are now sowing turns into a whirlwind.

VOGEL PLEDGE AGAINST 'REARMAMENT' REPORTED

LD272130 Moscow TASS in English 2126 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 27 TASS -- Hans-Jochen Vogel, the chairman of the SPD group in the Bundestag, has declared against the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Germany's territory. He said today that his party would make every effort to prevent a further deployment of the American nuclear missiles in the FRG's territory. He will make efforts for the speediest possible cancelling of the "rearmament", H.-J. Vogel stressed.

'BATCH OF COMPONENTS' FOR PERSHINGS AT MUTLANGEN

LD261209 Moscow TASS in English 1045 GMT 26 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 26 TASS -- The news agency DPA, quoting "reliable sources", reported today that a batch of components for new Pershing-2 medium-range nuclear missiles has arrived at the U.S. military base in Mutlangen, Baden-Wuerttemberg.

TASS CITES CRITICISMS OF BUNDESTAG MISSILE STANCE

'Krefeld Appeal' Statement

LD231732 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 23 TASS -- On the night of 22 and the morning of 23 November anti-war demonstrations and meetings were held in many FRG cities, whose participants condemned the FRG Bundestag decision on deploying the U.S. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in the FRG territory. Mighty protest demonstrations were held in Hamburg, Bremen, Cologne, Heidelberg, Weisbaden, Hessen and Muenster.

"The FRG Bundestag deliberately ignored the demands of millions of people of our country, opposed to deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in our territory. Thus our country and our people are being subjected to the threat of a nuclear destruction," says a statement released today by the initiators of the "Krefeld Appeal" supported by over five million West Germans.

"We call on all the citizens of our country to continue the struggle against the missile-nuclear threat without a let-up," the statement further says. "Our own government has challenged us. So let us answer this act of defiance by resolute resistance to this madness, and continue that resistance until reason and humanism have triumphed. Our 'no!' to U.S. missiles is final and irrevocable."

Similar statements were released by a number of progressive youth organisations of the FRG. "The struggle against the Pershings-2 and cruise missiles is by far not finished. The decision taken by the FRG Bundestag amounts to trampling underfoot our national interests and is totally at variance with our country's sovereignty," stresses the statement released by the board of the organisation "The Socialist German Working Youth".

DKP on 'Fatal Decision'

LD232244 Moscow TASS in English 2211 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Bonn November 23 TASS -- The Presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party has described the adoption by the Bundestag of the resolution on the deployment in West Germany of U.s. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles as a fatal decision which runs counter to the interests of peace and security. A statement of the party, circulated in Dusseldorf today, stresses that the adopted decision disregards the will of the majority of West Germany's population, as well as the basic interests of peace.

Advocates of the NATO nuclear missile decision have taken upon themselves a very grave responsibility. "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles are aggressive first-strike weapons. They will be trained on the USSR and other socialist countries, the document underlines.

The deployment of the U.S. nuclear-missile medium-range weapons in West Germany can bring about ever greater aggravation of international tension and the growth of the danger of a war starting off German soil, the statement points out further.

What is necessary in the present-day situation is the solidarity of the forces of peace and common sense, the solidarity of the forces of peace and the working-class movement in the struggle for peace and life, the presidium of the Board of the German Communist Party stresses. [sentence as received] West German communists come out for creating an obstacle on the way to deploying U.S. missiles in West Germany, for effective steps aimed at bringing down and curbing the necular missile arms race.

Statement by SEW's Schmitt

LD241318 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] West Berlin November 24 TASS -- Horst Schmitt, the chairman of the Socialist Unity Party [SEW] of West Berlin, has stressed the pressing need for continuing the struggle against the deployment in Western Europe of U.S. first-strike nuclear missile weapons, for creating in Europe nuclear-free zones.

In a statement issued here today he pointed out that the decision adopted by the Bundestag on the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in West Germany's territory runs counter to the interests of ensuring lasting peace in Europe and all over the world, is conducive to a growth of the threat of nuclear war. The FRG government, the statement says, bears all responsibility for this fatal decision, for missing a chance to contribute to the implementation of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives.

The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin will further actively work together with all forces, which set themselves the task of countering the policy of preparations for unleashing nuclear war, the statement stresses.

FRG, Netherlands Groups

LD241441 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- TASS correspondents report:

Bonn. There is widespread anxiety and concern among the population of Mutlangen, a small town in Baden-Wuerttemberg Land. Many believe that the American military base in Mutlangen will be one of the places where new missile launchers will be installed. The DPA news agency has circulated a report from this town saying that American servicemen have surrounded the camp with additional rows of barbed wire. The Bundestag's decision was categorically rejected by the Land Parliament of Hessen which described implementation of NATO's missile plans as dangerous and demanded an immediate termination of all preparatory work for deployment of new deadly weapons in West German territory. The city assemblies of Bremen and Hamburg also opposed this decision of the Bundestag.

The Hague. The parliamentary group of the Dutch Labour Party demanded an immediate end to the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments have not been achieved. Instead, new American nuclear missiles are being deployed in Western Europe, which marks the beginning of a new round of the arms race, says the parliamentary group of the Labour Party. It also stresses that NATO's so-called "double-track" decision is actually a "single-track" decision whose aim is deployment of missiles, and not talks.

M. Angwirda, chairman of the parliamentary group of the Democrats-66 Party, critisized the position of the USA and NATO which brought about the present situation. The Soviet Union would not have halted the present round of talks without setting any date for their resumption had the West approached the Soviet proposals more seriously in proper time, he said.

VOROTNIKOV RECEIVES FRG SOCIAL DEMOCRAT

LD232311 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Comrade Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, received today at his request John van Nes Ziegler, president of the Land Parliament of North Rhine-Westphalia in the FRG, a well-known figure of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. The conversation touched upon questions concerning Soviet-West German relations and the development of links between the USSR and the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. Comrade Vorotnikov expounded the Soviet evaluation of the militarist course of the present American Administration and of the NATO allies of the United States, and he pointed out the consequences, which are dangerous for the fate of the world, of the deployment in West Europe, including on the territory of the FRG, of the new American nuclear missiles.

FRENCH-WEST GERMAN SUMMIT OPENING NOTED

LD242229 Moscow TASS in English 1731 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] BONN November 24 TASS -- A regular Franco-West German summit meeting began in the capital of the FRG today. President Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, Claude Cheysson, Minister for External Relations, as well as Charles Hernu, Minister of National Defence, have arrived in Bonn to attend the summit. It has been officially announced here that questions of East-West relations, the development of bilateral contacts between the FRG and France and some aspects of the forthcoming Athens session of the European Council of the Communities at the level of the heads of state and government will be discussed.

The current summit meeting coincides with the start of deployment of new U.S. first-strike nuclear-missile systems in the FRG. It is precisely against this background that the leaders of the FRG and France intend to hold talks on the further expansion of military cooperation between the two countries.

SOVIET AIDES CONFER WITH FRENCH EMPLOYERS' LEADER

PM231132 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meetings, Talks"]

[Text] On 18 November G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Minister and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received Y. Gattaz, president of the National Council of French Employers.

In the talks questions of the development of scientific, technical, industrial, and economic cooperation between the USSR and France were discussed.

On the same day N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received the delegation of the National Council of French Employers headed by Y. Gattaz.

Questions relating to the state of and the prospects for the further development of mutually advantageous trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France and business ties between Soviet foreign trade associations and French firms were discussed.

The talks were held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

On 19 November N.K.Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, received Y. Gattaz, president of the National Council of French Employers, who is visiting Moscow.

The state of and the prospects for trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and France were discussed during the talks, which were held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to Moscow, participated in the talks.

AUCCTU ISSUES STATEMENT ON 'CYPRUS ISSUE'

LD251100 Moscow TASS in English 0638 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 24 TASS -- Soviet working people have learn with profound concern about the proclamation of an "independent state" in the northern part of the republic of Cyprus, says a statement made by the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

The working class of the Soviet Union, the statement stresses, assesses this separatist step of the Turkish-Cypriot leadership as a unilateral action that contradicts the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council on the Cyprus issue, undermines the foundations of a just settlement of the political problem of the island and does not meet the aspirations of the working people of Cyprus to preserve the country's integrity within the framework of the federated republic.

The Central Trade Union Council strongly denounced imperialism's aggressive actions against the Cyprus people. The Soviet trade unions, the statement says, reaffirm their solidarity with the struggle of the Cypriot working people for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their state and demand that the Cypriots, Greeks and Turks be allowed to resolve their domestic problems without any interference and pressure from outside, in accordance with the UN decisions.

CPSU CABLES TURKISH CP ON BILEN'S DEATH

PM271941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Turkish Communist Party

Dear comrades: We learned with deep regret of the demise of Comrade I. Bilen, prominent figure of the Turkish and international Communist movement and chairman of the Turkish Communist Party.

Comrade Bilen devoted his entire life to the struggle for Turkey's independence, the interests of its people, friendship between the Turkish and Soviet peoples, and the triumph of the ideals for peace and socialism. He made a great contribution to the cause of the organizational and ideological strengthening of your party on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Bilen consistently advocated the unity and cohesion of the world communist and workers movement. Soviet Communists knew him as an ardent internationalist, a great friend of the CPSU and the Soviet Union, an implacable opponent of any type of anti-Sovietism, and someone who did much to develop fraternal ties between our parties. A vivid memory of Comrade I. Bilen will live forever in our hearts.

CPSU Central Committee

SUPPORT FOR ARABS REAFFIRMED IN CABLE TO 'ARAFAT

LD281132 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium have sent a telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

The telegram contains wishes for success in the struggle for realization of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to their own independent state. It is stressed that an indispensable condition for the success of the Palestinian resistance movement is to secure the unity and cohesion of all its detachments, as well as close cooperation between the PLO and Arab countries, above all those that stand in the front ranks of resistance to U.S. and Israeli aggressive and expansionist designs in the Middle East. We note with concern, the telegram says, that the situation now in this respect leaves something to be desired. The Soviet Union, proceeding from its principled position, will continue to give its support to the friendly Palestinian people and other Arab peoples in upholding their legitimate rights and in the struggle to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

'Arafat Receives Message

LD272257 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 27 Nov 83

[Text] The brother leader, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] yesterday received a message of solidarity from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of the 29 November International Day of Solidarity With the Palestinian People. The message was delivered by the Soviet charge d'affaires in Tunis, who was received by Brother Abu J'afar, director [mudir] of the PLO Political Department's Office Headquarters [DA'IRAH] in Tunis. The Soviet leaders' message reads: We sent to the PLO and all the Palestinian people our greetings and wishes of success in their struggle for the achievements of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including the setting up of their own independent state.

The message said that the PLO, which has won international recognition and respect as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, leads this struggle. The Soviet leaders believe that the essential condition for success of the Palestinian resistance movement is the guarantee of the unity and cohesion of all groups of the Palestinian revolution. Finally, the Soviet message confirms that the USSR, based on its principled attitudes, will continue to support the Palestinian people and the other Arab peoples in their struggle for their legitimate rights and the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

HERZOG RECEIVES REAGAN ASSURANCES OF SUPPORT

LD231011 Moscow TASS in English 0658 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 23 TASS -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has had a meeting at the White House with President Hayim Herzog of Israel.

Addressing newsmen after the meeting, the Israeli president bluntly declared that he had received from Reagan assurances of further development of close relations between the United States and Israel. According to official sources, the White House chief reaffirmed the United States' strong determination to ensure the security of the State of Israel.

It is well known that this formula implies Washington's all-round assistance and support for Tel Aviv's aggressive, expansionist policies in the Middle East. U.S. officials admitted that the United States intends to considerably increase shortly the volume of American aid to Israel. This fiscal year, it will reach nearly three billion dollars.

VINOGRADOV VIEWS U.S. NEAR EAST 'AGGRESSION'

PM241147 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Nov 83 Second Edition p 3

[International observer V. Vinogradov in Military-Political Review: "Policy of Coercion and Adventures"]

[Text] In the opinion of the Paris weekly AFRIQUE-ASIE, the invasion of independent Grenada was undertaken by Washington partly to test how the world public would react in the event of new U.S. military adventures. The world public's reaction was stormy. A wave of indignation at the criminal actions of U.S. imperialism, which unceremoniously flouted all norms of international law, literally swept the world. It suffices to say that the United Nations -- the most influential international organization -- condemned the U.S. bandit attack against Grenada by 108 votes to 9.

"This has not affected my appetite at all," was U.S. President Reagan's cynical reaction to this fact. His appetite for what? -- This is the question that springs to mind. It must be clear that the attack against Grenada was plotted by the Washington administration as a warning to those small sovereign states which refuse to pursue a political course dependent on the United States. It is clearly not without reason that people say that the appetite grows with eating. Now, after what Washington considers the "successful" action against Grenada, the United States is casting greedy looks at Nicaragua, Cuba, Lebanon and Syria. And no demogogic statements by the U.S. leaders about their "desire" for peace can hide the fact that the White House has deliberately elevated international terrorism to the rank of state policy and that its main argument is to wield a military big stick.

In this respect the newspaper AKAHATA gave a fitting rebuff to the White House boss in connection with his speech in the Japanese parliament. "Never since the war," the Japanese Communist Party Central organ wrote, "have Japanese parliamentarians had occasion to listen to a speech as hypocritical and false as the U.S. President's speech. The aggressor, who came to Japan reeking of blood and gunpower after the sovereignty of little Grenada had been violated, spoke as though he were an emissary of peace and freedom." The hypocrisy and falsity of the U.S. President's words are highlighted all the more clearly by the fact that, as the NEW YORK POST has reported, it was precisely when Reagan was visiting Tokyo that he discussed "plans for delivering a strike against the Syrians in a series of extraordinary consultations with congressional leaders via untappable telephone lines." Thus, the NEW YORK POST says, half-questionably, half-assertively: Is Syria next?! And just a few days later, the U.S. President's new national security adviser McFarlane made it clear in a very bellicose speech broadcast by CBS that the United States could use the "Grenadian experience" against Syria.

Let us recall that Syria has long been a "bugbear" for the creators of America's Near East policy. Its firm and consistent stand does indeed thwart the plans to transform Lebanon once and for all into a U.S.-Israeli protectorate and to establish the Zionist-imperialist domination in the Near East for which Washington and Tel Aviv have been striving so hard. Recent facts permit one to conclude that the United States has begun immediate preparation for aggression against Syria.

According to evidence in THE NEW YORK TIMES, the Pentagon has already outlined three targets for such a strike, which include the positions of the Syrian contingent belonging to the Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon. The newspaper writes that a landing force of U.S. Marines equipped with electronic aircraft guidance apparatus have landed secretly in Lebanon's Ash-Shuf mountain region. And U.S. aircraft have begun to carry out constant reconnaissance flights over central Lebanon to "keep track" of troop movements. At the same time, U.S. officials -- from the President to the chairman of the Chiefs of Staff committee -- NEWSDAY stresses, have demonstrably refused to rule out the possibility of military action against Syria.

Thereby Washington has raised its mailed fist against Syria and indeed against the entire Near East. The U.S. shock group includes nearly 3,000 Marines entrenched in Lebanon and in Sinai under the guise of the Multinational Forces. However, it is based on a powerful naval armada which the Pentagon has amassed in the immediate vicinity of the Lebanese coast. About 40 U.S. Navy ships can be counted in it. They include the refitted battleship "New Jersey," which is armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles, and the aircraft carriers carriers "Independence," "John F. Kennedy," and "Dwight D. Eisenhower," carrying nearly 300 warplanes. In addition, the ships in this armada are also carrying several thousand Marines ready to land at any moment on Lebanon's coast.

All this is, as it were, the "advance detachment" of the U.S. military machine aimed at Lebanon and Syria, and it is merely awaiting the order that will set it in motion. As we know, the forces of the U.S. Central Command (Cencom) which, according to figures from U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, now include three Army divisions, two Marine divisions, seven Air Force regiments, and a Marine assault brigade, are also earmarked for combat operations in the Near East. Almost all these divisions, numbering about 300,000 servicemen, are stationed at U.S. bases but are ready for rapid transfer to the Near East.

The complexity of the Near East situation is increased all the more by the fact that the United States is able to act in this region not in isolation but by relying on its most loyal ally -- Zionist Israel. U.S. Under Secretary of State Eagleburger paid an urgent visit to Tel Aviv, where he discussed questions of expanding "strategic cooperation" with the Israeli leaders. Subsequently a meeting of the Israeli Government was held in an atmosphere of secrecy. The chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and the chief of Army Intelligence were summoned to attend. Immediately after this, Israeli radio announced Tel Aviv's readiness to apply "preventive measures of a military character" against Damascus.

The Zionist leaders are backing up their verbal threats against Syria with practical deeds. Israel has ostentatiously held exercises to mobilize 400,000 reservists. Prime Minister Shamir accompanied by Defense Minister Arens have visited the western sectors of the Al-Biqa' Valley, where the line of contact between the Israeli forces and the Syrians runs. After inspecting positions on captured Lebanese territory, Shamir stated that the Israeli troops would remain in Lebanon "as long as necessary to safeguard Israel's security." At the same time, the transfer of new consignments of Israeli combat hardware to the Al-Biqa' Valley was beginning: -- tanks, armored carriers, artillery pieces, and missile installations. As Beirut's AS-SAFIR notes, about 75 percent of the Israeli troops occupying Lebanon are now concentrated in this Lebanese valley. They have all been put on combat alert and are feverishly fortifying their forward positions.

Meanwhile, as Tel Aviv was actively joining in the anti-Syrian campaign of threats and fueling tension in the Al-Biqa Valley, Washington was announcing its latest "gift" to the Israeli hawks. Washington had decided that the volume of U.S. assistance to Israel in fiscal 1984 was to reach the unprecedented figure of $2.61 billion, which exceeds last year's record level by almost $120 million.

This means that major new consignments of the very latest U.S. weaponry will be sent across the Atlantic and placed at the Tel Aviv expansionists' disposal. Furthermore, Washington is also showing concern to ensure that Israel is able to build up its own military potential. The U.S. Congress has approved the draft of a law allowing Tel Aviv to use $550-million-worth of military credits to build its own fighter-bomber, the Lavi. The White House had previously given the "go-ahead" for Israel firms to acquire U.S. licenses for the production of certain components and parts for this aircraft.

In addition to military credits, President Reagan has promised Tel Aviv's rulers he will send the U.S. Marines into action if this is necessary for "Israel's defense." Under these conditions, prudence should not be expected of the Tel Aviv hierarchy. Observers believe that the U.S.-Israeli "strategic tandem" will rain down its might on Lebanon and Syria either when the mission by U.S. envoy Rumsfeld, who is scurrying around the region, ends unproductively from the viewpoint of U.S. interests, or when Israeli Premier Shamir agrees on a date during his U.S. visit at the end of this month.

It is perfectly obvious that Washington and Tel Aviv are preparing for broad-scale aggression similar to that committed by the U.S. military against Grenada. The Damascus newspaper ATH-THAWRAH stresses, however, that Syria will not allow U.S. imperialism to repeat the "Grenada operation" in the Near East and will never become a "banana republic" to which Washington can dictate its terms. Now more than ever, TISHRIN, another Damascus newspaper writes, Syria feels the support of the Soviet Union -- the true friend of the Arab peoples. By relying on it, Syria will continue to resist the U.S. policy of diktat and Washington's attempts to foist its neocolonialist system on the Arabs.

During the talks held in Moscow with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Syria, it was stated that the Soviet Union will continue to support the struggle of the Syrian, Lebanese, Palestinian, and other Arab peoples against the aggressive schemes of the United States and Israel. It was also stressed that Lebanon's continued existence as a sovereign state urgently requires the swift and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor's forces from that country in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution, as well as the withdrawal of U.S. and other NATO troops. The Soviet side voiced the pressing need and urgency of overcoming the discord and restoring unity in the ranks of the Palestinian resistance movement, so that it can continue to be an active and effective force in the anti-imperialist struggle in the Near East.

The very development of events in the Near East demands unity in the Palestinian resistance movement and in Arab ranks. After all, what is happening both there and in other parts of the globe shows that the Reagan administration has turned major acts of armed provocation into a component of its foreign policy strategy. The White House sends forces armed to the teeth to places where situations develop contrary to the U.S. scenario and against states refusing to kowtow to Washington.

The United States is striving to subordinate whole peoples and countries to its will by means of terror and force. Such a policy from a power possessing colossal military might is not simply adventurist and reckless but is also fraught with the gravest consequences for the international situation. It must be opposed by the greatest vigilance from the peoples and by the unity of all the progressive forces of our planet.

USSR ASKS LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR TO LEAVE

LD251558 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- In connection with an unfriendly act on the part of the Liberian authorities which under an artificial pretext declared the Soviet ambassador in Liberia persona non grata, the Soviet side, laying the entire responsibility between the two countries, suggested that Liberia's ambassador in the USSR should leave the Soviet Union.

SOVIET WARSHIPS MAKE 'FRIENDLY' VISIT TO ANGOLA

LD242241 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 24 Nov 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A detachment of Soviet warships has been in Angola on a friendly visit. Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the chairman of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and President of the People's Republic of Angola, visited the cruiser "Novorssiysk." In honor of the eminent guest an honor guard lined up and played the state anthems of the two countries. Jose Eduardo dos Santos addressed the personnel of the cruiser and said that the Soviet naval men were carrying out an important mission in defense of the peace and security of the peoples. Their visit to Angola serves the cause of strenghtening Soviet-Angolan friendship. Dos Santos stated that the Angolans fully support the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, which are directed at disarmament, relaxation of international tension and preservation of peace on earth.

ANGOLAN LEADER REJECTS CUBAN TROOP REPLACEMENT

LD252141 Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Luanda November 25 TASS -- The People's Republic of Angola is categorically rejecting the proposal that Cuban troops be replaced with a "multinational force", Vinancio de Moura, Angola's deputy foreign minister, said here. Such proposals are nothing else but a "linkage" of a Namibian settlement with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from the People's Republic of Angola, he pointed out.

It is precisely the USA and then the Republic of South Africa, which have put forward this plan with the aim of hampering the granting of independence to Namibia. But they forget that the Cuban internationalists are staying in the people's Republic of Angola at the request of the Angolan Government in keeping with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter, V De Moura pointed out. When the causes making the People's Republic of Angola and Cuba will study the possibility of a gradual withdrawal of the Cuban contingent. These causes are the incessant aggressive actions of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, the penetration of gangs of the counterrevolutionary UNITA grouping from Namibia into Angola, the occupation by the Pretoria military of a part of Angola's Cunene Province.

Only the government, people and the MPLA-Workers' Party have the right to decide with whom they will cooperate in the cause of the defence of the revolution, of consolidating the gains that have been made and of building socialism. In rejecting the idea of replacing Cugan troops with a "multinational force", the Angolan people will not allow the emergence of a new Chad or Lebanon, the deputy minister stressed. We do it conscientiously, as a sovereign state, and can themselves choose friends. [sentence as received]

The government of the People's Republic of Angola will never accept a "linkage" of Namibia's decolonisation with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The Cuban troops will be withdrawn only when we have firm guarantees that a foreign invasion of the Angolan territory is excluded. In this connection Angola demands an unconditional and immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola, an end to the aggression of the Republic of South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, an end to military and other aid to UNITA gangs, immediate implementation of Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council on Namibia.

AFRICA VITAL TO U.S. 'WORLD SUPREMACY' PLAN

LD241135 Moscow TASS in English 0901 GMT 24 Nov 83

[Text] Luanda November 24 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Semenov reports: Africa has been assigned an important place in the U.S. Administration's Strategic plans of gaining world supremacy, Urian Mokeba, head of the mission of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa to Angola, said in a TASS interview. He pointed out that Washington was now trying harder than ever before to consolidate its positions in Africa which American hegemonists had arbitrarily proclaimed a "zone of vital U.S. interest."

Acting in collusion with the South African racist regime, the White House, Urian Mokeba said, was going to deploy cruise missiles in the territory of the apartheid state, which, he warned, would pose a lethal threat to African nations. The ANC, just as all other progressive forces in Africa, strongly denounced the ominous plans of imperialists and racists. It was essential for all upright people in the world to pool their efforts in the struggle to foil the criminal intentions of Washington and Pretoria. The duty was, Urian Mokeba said, to prevent the deployment of deadly weapons on African soil.

SUDAN'S NUMAYRI, U.S. AGREE ON 'KEY ISSUES'

LD231103 Moscow TASS in English 0726 GMT 23 Nov 83

[Text] Washington November 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Salnyov reports:

On Tuesday President of Sudan Ja'far Numayri had a meeting with Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and thus completed the official part of his visit to the United States. He met and held negotiations with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, heads of a number of economic and financial agencies of the administration.

No joint documents on the results of the visit were issued. But, as is clear from pronouncements of representatives of the White House and the Department of State, in the course of negotiations the sides came to the unanimous opinion on a number of "key issues."

The main question, well-informed news analysts believe, was that of further development and consolidation of military-political links between Washington and the Khartoum regime which is viewed by the U.S. Administration as one of its "most important allies" in the region, and on which the United States makes stake in furthering its adventurist designs both in the north and north-east Africa, and the Middle East.

During the recent heightening of the civil war in Chad the United States stationed exactly on Sudan's territory its planes, equipped with AWACS reconnaissance systems, and "auxiliary" units of servicemen. Sudan's territory was also the scene of the recent big military exercises "Bright Star-83," in the course of which American servicemen from the "Rapid Deployment Force" tested methods of interventionist operations in the region.

The United States seeks to turn Sudan into the permanent base for the "Rapid Deployment Force." Washington is ready to generously pay for the concessions which the Pentagon and the White House sought from the Sudanese President in that respect. Yet on the eve of the negotiations a highly-placed representative of the administration overtly said that the United States would supply Numayri with everything he would request. According to the data available, President Numayri sought, specifically, expansion of military-economic aid which he receives from the United States, and the volume of which has already reached almost 250 million dollars. The lion's share of the money is intended, it was declared, for "modernisation" of the armed forces of the Sudan.

SUDAN ALLEGES 'LIBYAN-ETHIOPIAN PLOT' BY USSR

LD251106 Moscow TASS in English 0758 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes: It is by far not accidental that the recent visit to Washington by Sudanese President Jafar Numayri precisely coincided in time with the launching of a vicious anti-Soviet campaign in Khartoum and the floating of fabrications by highly-placed Sudanese officials about a "Libyan-Ethiopian plot" that is allegedly "directed from Moscow."

The provocative lies spread by Khartoum but clearly inspired by Washington have the aim of drawing the attention of public opinion in Africa from the serious internal political, economic and social problems plaguing Sudan and try with the help of the threadbare scarecrow of a "Soviet threat" to justify Sudan's conversion into a main staging area for aggressive U.S. policy in Africa.

Spreading the lies about a "Libyan-Ethiopian plot" the Khartoum regime is not only openly expressing its hostile attitude to progressive regimes in neighbouring countries, it is also pressing for massive American military aid. The Newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS commented: "The point at issue is a clearly artificial dramatization of the situation precisely at a moment when the Sudanese president, who is staying in Washington, is pressing there for even bigger military aid." In the meantime, already now Sudan is the second biggest African recipient of American arms and other "aid" after Egypt. U.S. "aid" to Sudan totals more than 250 million dollars every year.

The American Administration does not conceal that it has assigned Sudan a special role in its adventurist aggressive plans both towards the Arab world and towards the African nations. Only recently Sudanese territory was used during large-scale maneuvers code-named Bright Star 83 during which the American military from among the "Rapid Deployment Force" practiced methods of conducting interventionist operations in the region.

It is also well known that during the recent flare-up of hostilities in Chad the United States deployed its reconnaissance content with the role that Sudan is already playing in the Pentagon's plans, the Reagan administration is seeking to ensure itself permanent military presence in that country.

Such course of developments is arising legitimate concern in the countries of north eastern Africa and the Middle East. As was emphasized in a statement by the Ethiopian Foreign Ministry, the provocative actions by the Khartoum regime, which is sowing strife among the nations of the region and making its territory available for U.S. military penetration, are benefiting only the enemies of the cause of the freedom and independence of African and Arab countries.

U.S. BOLIVIAN ENVOY'S 'COWBOY CONDUCT' SCORED

PM241319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Volkov "Rejoinder": "The Apple Does Not Fall Far From The Tree"]

[Text] It is common knowledge that a bad example is catching. The wave of troglodytic chauvinism now spreading from the White House in connection with America's "pyrrhic victory" against Grenada has not only swept across the heart of America but has also extended far beyond its borders. The cowboy methods of conduct in the international arena were particularly to the liking of some U.S. diplomats. Forgetting that they are not in California but in sovereign countries, U.S. representatives have been hurling thunder and lightning against the governments to which, incidentally, they are accredited. The U.S. ambassadors to Canada, India, and the Philippines have repeatedly committed indiscretions by means of such statements.

Washington's deputies in Latin America have been particularly zealous in this respect.

Corr, U.S. Ambassador to Bolivia, got into a rage the other day and called for...the removal from office of some ministers and state employees of the Bolivian Government who had displeased Washington in some way. The U.S. diplomat was essentially calling for the overthrow of the constitutional Democratic and Popular Unity Party government. Such conduct by a U.S. representative is no surprise, a statement by the Bolivian Workers' Center notes, after the U.S. troops' bloody invasion of Grenada.

It is no surprise, indeed. What we have here is a direct challenge to sovereign states and interference in their internal affairs. The White House head's style of behavior is being zealously copied by his representatives abroad. What Reagan says in Washington, Corr echoes in La Paz.

PONOMAREV, ZAGLADIN RECEIVE GUYANESE DELEGATION

LD251843 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and member of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee's international department Vadim Zagladin had a meeting today with a delegation of the People's National Congress of Guyana, led by chief political adviser of the president of the country, member of the Executive Committee of the People's National Congress E. MacDavid.

E. MacDavid handed over to Yuriy Andropov a personal message from the President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Forbes Burnham.

The delegation expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for the assistance being rendered to Guyana in its economic development.

The members of the delegation of the People's National Congress highly appraised the Soviet Union's foreign policy initiatives which are of great significance in the cause of preservation and consolidation of peace, termination of the arms race, prevention of a thermo-nuclear war.

Both sides firmly denounced the U.S. bandit aggression against Grenada and the barbarous brutality being perpetrated by American occupationists towards the peaceful Grenadian people.

They expressed the opinion that it is necessary to promote undelayed implementation of the demand of the United Nations, of the whole world public that the American occupationist troops be withdrawn from Grenada and that the people of that country be given the right to decide their future themselves.

Both sides emphasized that joint efforts of all peace forces are necessary to give rebuff to American imperialism's hegemonistic policy which is hostile to peace.

SOVIET-CUBAN COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN IN MOSCOW

LD260025 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 25 Nov 83

[Text] The chairman of the Cuban Committee for Economic Cooperation, Hector Rodriguez Llompart, has begun talks in Moscow about the further development of relations with the Soviet Union. Until 1986 the Soviet Union is to help Cuba build about 200 factories, power stations, and other projects.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON 25 NOV CPSU POLITBURO SESSION

PM280846 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the CPSU Central Committee Politburo expressed approval of and full support for the statement by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Yuriy Andropov, made in connection with the commencement of the deployment of American medium-range missiles in West Europe. As was noted at the Politburo meeting, this statement is a concentrated expression of the will of the entire party and the entire Soviet people, of their unbending resolve to properly repulse the adventuristic militaristic policy of the present U.S. Administration and the NATO bloc, to reliably safeguard the security of our country and of the socialist community as a whole. The Soviet Union's reply measures are absolutely necessary for ensuring the military balance that American imperialism seeks to disrupt. At the same time the Soviet Union does not threaten anyone. It was and remains a champion of the principled course of ending the arms race, first of all the nuclear arms race, of lessening and ultimately completely eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

At the meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo studied the question of how to use the money earned by working people during the subbotnik on 15 October 1983. The proposal was approved to spend this money on the development of the network of nurseries, kindergartens, schools, and vocational schools. The money earned by the working people of Moscow City and Oblast is to be spent mostly on the construction of the monument to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed the question of improving the use of timber in the country and the chief trends in development of the timber complex in the 12th 5-Year Plan and the long-term future. As was noted during discussion of this question, timber is an important integral part of the national wealth and should be used efficiently in the interests of the national economy.

However, while enormous timber resources are available, the demands of industry, construction, and agriculture for timber output are not being fully satisfied. The USSR Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry and the USSR State Committee for Forestry are not ensuring the systematic fulfillment of the planned tasks that are set. In the work of these departments and their chiefs there is a lack of coordination and united approach to matters of forestry, and proper attention is not being paid to the development of capacities for timber procurement and reforestation, the comprehensive mechanization of labor, the construction of logging trails, and provision of amenities in forestry settlements. Work to improve the structure of production, increase timber output and improve the technology of timber processing is being carried out slowly, and there is great waste in logging and wood processing. Certain local party and administrative bodies are not devoting themselves sufficiently to questions of making fuller use of the available timber resources, are showing insufficient attention to the operation of industrial timber enterprises, forestries, wood processing and pulp and paper enterprises, and are not taking measures to set up a broad network of comprehensive forestry enterprises.

Taking into account the importance of making efficient use of timber resources for the country's further economic development, the Politburo deemed it necessary to pass on its proposal to the USSR Council of Ministers that a resolution on the question be prepared.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo approved the results of Nikolay Tikhonov's conversation with the delegation of the National Council of French Businessmen, French Minister of External Trade and Tourism Edith Cresson and also the minister of economy of the FRG, Otto Lambsdorff. It heard and approved Andrey Gromyko's report on the talks with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz.

The Central Committee Politburo approved the conversation that Konstantin Chernenko and Boris Ponomarev had with a delegation of the Lebanese Communist Party, headed by the general secretary of the party's Central Committee, George Hawi, and also information on the meeting of representatives of the press of Communist and revolutionary-democratic parties held in Moscow on 9 and 10 November 1983.

The Politburo also studied some other questions of the country's internal life and of the international situation.

GLADYSHEV ON POLITICAL ORGANS IN MVD SYSTEM

PM251645 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 83 p 5

[Interview with Major General Internal Service V.I. Gladyshev, chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Political Administration, by unnamed TASS correspondent: "With Communist Conviction" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Political organs have been created in the USSR MVD system. A TASS correspondent talks with Maj Gen Internal Service V.I. Gladyshev, chief of the USSR MVD Political Administration.

Question: Viktor Ivanovich, in accordance with a CPSU Central Committee decision political organs have been created in the USSR MVD system. What caused their creation and what work will they do?

Answer: The fulfillment of the crucial tasks to strengthen legality and law and order in the country, which have been entrusted to the internal affairs organs, depends to a decisive degree on the ideological conviction, political maturity, organizations, discipline, and high professional and moral qualities of the internal affairs organs' employees and requires the further intensification of party political, ideological education, and cultural enlightenment work, an improvement in the activity of party, Komsomol, and other social organizations, the strengthening of the personnel's political and moral condition, and an increase in their responsibility and initiative.

The organization and leadership of this work are being entrusted to the political organs created within the USSR MVD system.

In recent years, as a result of the fulfillment of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congress decisions, a number of important measures aimed at intensifying the struggle against law violations, strengthening socialist law and order, and improving the activity of law enforcement organs, especially the militia and other USSR MVD services, have been implemented. Their links with labor collectives, the public, and the volunteer formations involved in safeguarding public order have been considerably expanded.

At the same time there are still shortcomings in the activity of the internal affairs organs. The political organs are called on to implement firmly and undeviatingly the party's demands that they improve their work.

Question: What must a political worker in the internal affairs organs be like?

Answer: The fulfillment of the crucial tasks entrusted by the CPSU Central Committee to the political organs require from political workers a tireless increase in professional and political knowledge, mastery of the Leninist style of work, and the ability to implement party and government decisions firmly and consistently.

Each political worker must be distinguished by profound ideological conviction, constant links with the masses, party principledness, competence, efficiency, and the readiness to carry the collective with him by word and personal example in the struggle to fulfill the demands of Soviet laws and to implement any of the most complex operational service tasks. He must be characterized by purposefulness, a feeling for what is new, industriousness, modesty, moral purity, and magnanimity.

Question: Our militia has many glorious traditions whose roots lie in the first days of the emergence of Soviet power. What role are the political organs intended to play in augmenting these traditions?

Answer: The example of the older generations of workers of the Soviet militia created by V.I. Lenin and nurtured by the Communist Party inspires to selfless labor those who in our day perform the difficult but honorable and crucial militia duties. An important task for the political organs is the education of all employees, especially young people, in the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people.

All the ideological and political education work of the political organs will be directed toward the fulfillment by every worker in the internal affairs organs of the demands arising from the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee's November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, and the instructions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Yu.V. Andropov on questions of strengthening law and order and socialist legality.

CHERNENKO, OTHERS SIGN WRITER'S OBITUARY

PM280904 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Nov 83 First Edition p 6

[Obituary of Nikolay Platonovich Bazhan]

[Excerpts] Soviet multinational literature has suffered a great loss. Nikolay Platonovich Bazhan, the outstanding Soviet writer and public figure, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy, hero of socialist labor, winner of the Lenin Prize, USSR State Prizes , and Ukrainian SSR State Prizes, and academician of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, died on 23 November at the age of 79, after a prolonged, serious illness.

Nikolay Platonovich Bazhan was born in Kamenets-Podolsk on 9 October 1904. He became a member of the CPSU in 1940. He took part in the Great Patriotic War. He worked as deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Council of Ministers. He was elected chairman of the Ukrainian Writers' Union Board. For many years he was the chief editor of the Ukrainian Soviet Encylopedia.

K.U. Chernenko, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, A.F. Vatchenko, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, V.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, A.S. Kapto, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, V.F. Shauro, G.M. Markov, S.I. Gurenko, M.A. Orlik, V.Ye. Paton, B.V. Ivanenko, F.M. Rudich, Yu.A. Olenenko, A.Ya. Pashchenko, V.A. Zgurskiy, M.N. Alekseyev, I.V. Abashidze, S.A. Baruzdin, A.A. Belyayev, P.P. Botsu, Yu.N. Verchenko, R.G. Grmzatov, N.M. Gribachev, Ye.A. Isayev, V.M. Kozhevnikov, L.M. Leonov, E.B. Mezhelaytis, S.V. Mikhalkov, G.M. Musrepov, V.M. Ozerov, Yu.I. Surovtsev, Ye.I. Skurko (M. Tank), A.B. Chakovskiy, A.N. Chepurov, M.A. Sholokhov, A.T. Gonchar, L.D. Dmiterko, P.A. Zagrebelnyy, V.V. Kanivets, V.P. Kozachenko, V.A. Korotich, K.I. Kudiyevskiy, A.T. Moroz, Yu.M. Mushketin, L.N. Novichenko, B.I. Oleynik, P.N. Voronko, I.F. Drach, D.V. Pavlychko

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE OF RAYON OFFICIALS

PM241437 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Nov 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of party raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen was held yesterday at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was attended by members and candidate members of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau, party gorkom section chiefs, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom, and a number of leaders of city organizations.

A report on the results of the celebrations of the Great October Socialist Revolution's 66th anniversary in Moscow was delivered by A.M. Roganov, Secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

A report on progress in implementing the resolution "On Stepping Up Work To Strengthen Socialist Labor Discipline" adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU, and on the work being done at enterprises, organizations, and institutions in Moscow in connection with the coming into force of the law on labor collectives was delivered by R.F. Dementyeva, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference was addressed by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The capital's working people and all Muscovites celebrated the 66th anniversary of Great October in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm and cohesion around the party, its Central Committee, and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov.

ACTIVITIES OF CPSU'S SHEVARDNADZE REPORTED

Seminar in Tbilisi

PM251617 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Nov 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Lecture-Seminar Study"]

[Text] A regular session was held on 12 November of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Lecture-Seminar on current problems of Marxist-Lenist Theory and Communist Building, which is led by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The lecture-seminar study session was opened by G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

A report on certain trends in the development of modern science and technology was delivered by I.G. Gverdtsiteli, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Science and Technology and academician of the republic's Academy of Sciences.

Taking part in the lecture-seminar study session were Comrades G.A. Andronikashvili, A.N. Inauri, T.V. Rostiashvili, T.I. Mosashvili, and Zh.K. Shartava.

Tbilisi Opera Premiere

PM251544 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 16 Nov 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "'Martyrdom of Shushanik' on the Operatic Stage"]

[Excerpts] The events of the 15th century described by Yakov Tsurtaveli in the earliest monument of Georgian literature to have reached us -- "The Martyrdom of Shushanik" -- is at the focus of the attention of musical Tbilisi.

The composer Bidzina Kvernadze wrote the opera "And It Was in the Eighth Year" on the themes of this work, and the director and librettist -- USSR people's artist Robert Sturua -- produced it. On 15 November, the Tbilisi Z. Paliashvili Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet premiered it.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of the Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom, attended the premiere.

Georgian CP Bureau Session

PM272009 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "High Demands in Each Area. From an Enlarged Session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau"]

[Excerpt] Despite the difficulties that have arisen in a number of sectors, especially in agriculture, owing to natural calamities, the plan for the first 10 months of this year has been fulfilled. R128.5-million-worth of output has been sold above plan. Production's growth rate represented 105.5 percent against the planned 104.6 percent, and the 104.8 percent of the adopted socialist pledges. Most agricultural regions fulfilled the targets for feed procurement and for increasing the cattle population. Tea growers', citrus fruit growers', and corn growers' work rates are high.

These data were quoted at an enlarged session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, which examined the fulfillment of the plan for the republic's economic and social development in the first 10 months of the year.

After describing the production potential that has been created during this time in industry and agriculture, and indicating the pressing tasks that remain to be solved before the end of the year, the enlarged sesion of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau stressed particularly that a resolute switch to the efficient use of material, labor, and financial resources is now required.

L.Ya. Khaburzaniya, chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department, delivered a report on progress in fulfilling the resolution of the joint session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, which summed up the fulfillment of the 9-month plan.

A long speech was made at the session by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

COUNCIL OF MINISTER'S DYMSHITS VISITS BELORUSSIA

PM251015 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 18 Nov 83 p 1

[BELTA report: "Comrade V.E. Dymshits in Belorussia"]

[Text] V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was in the republic from 14 to 17 November. He familiarized himself with the progress of the construction of Gomselmash, the Belorussian Metallurgical Plant in Zhlobin, and the Minsk subway, viewed the new housing developments of the Belorussian capital, and visited the building exhibition of the Belorussian SSR Gosstroy.

At a meeting held at the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and V.E. Dymshits exchanged opinions on the problems of improving capital construction, increasing labor produc in the sector, applying efficient construction materials and designs, and reducing project cost estimates. Taking part in the talk were Comrades V.I. Brovikov, M.V. Kovalev, and Yu.B. Kolokolov.

Also in the republic along with V.E. Dymshits were S.V. Bashilov, chairman of the USSR Gosstroy, and G.A. Karavayev, USSR minister of construction.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR PRESIDIUM MEETING

PM240958 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A regular session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the question of enhancing the efficiency of scientific research work in VUZes. It was pointed out that the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, ministries and departments in charge of VUZes, and VUZ rectorates have done certain work in this direction. There has been an increase in the contribution of scientists in higher education to resolving major scientific and socioeconomic problems. However, there are serious shortcomings in this work. Scientific resources and means become dissipated in VUZes, and there is unwarranted parallelism and duplication in conducting scientific research. The maximum return on invested capital has still not been ensured when conducting research under economic contracts.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium obliged the collegiums of the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the republic's other ministries and departments which have VUZes to galvanize the activity of collectives, enhance the significance of scientific research work and its effectiveness, and ensure the strengthening of ties between VUZes and production.

The session analyzed the question "On the State of and Measures To Further Improve Medical and Sanitary Services for Workers of USSR Coal Industry Ministry Enterprises Situated in the RSFSR." The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium demanded that the USSR Coal Industry Ministry enhance the responsibility of the leaders of subordinate associations, trusts, and enterprises for strict observance of labor safety techniques and sanitary norms and regulations and for implementing health-improving measures. The RSFSR Ministry of Health, autonomous republic Councils of Ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms are obliged to ensure that leaders of public health organs and establishments promptly eliminate the shortcomings that exist in giving medical aid to workers and to widen the implementation of measures to prevent diseases, to diagnose them in good time, and to effectively treat patients and restore their fitness for work.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium also examined the questions "On the Work of Soviet and Economic Organs of the City of Pervouralsk, Sverdlovsk Oblast, in Further Strengthening Labor Discipline in the City's Enterprises and Organizations in Light of CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenum Decisions" and "On the State of Road Traffic Safety in the RSFSR."

The session was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT HAIL SMOLENSK AES WORKERS

PM251527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 1

["Congratulations on the Labor Victory" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] To the construction and installation workers, operators, machine builders, and all participants in the construction of the first power unit of the Smolensk AES:

Dear comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers greeted with great satisfaction the report that on the eve of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the first power unit at the Smolensk AES has been brought up to its rated capacity of 1 million kw. We heatily congratulate you on this splendid labor victory!

The construction and successful startup of the major new nuclear-fueled power unit is a substantial contribution to the practical implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions to ensure the accelerated development of the nuclear power industry and improve the structure of the fuel and energy balance. With this power unit's attainment of its rated capacity, the reliability of the power supply for the national economy of the central regions of the European part of the country has been substantially increased.

Your achievement became possible thanks to the creative activity and labor enthusiasm of workers, scientists, and engineering and technical workers, and to the purposeful organizational and mass political work by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

We express the firm confidence that the collective of the Smolensk AES, in close cooperation with the construction and installation workers and the machine builders, will ensure a further increase in the efficiency and quality of all work to build up the capacity and ensure the stable operation of the power station, and to fulfill successfully the 5-year-plan targets and those of the USSR Energy Program.

We wish you, dear comrades, great labor successes in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and June (1983) Plenums, good health, and personal happiness.

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

PM272017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 83 First Edition p 2

[Text] To the Congress of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

The USSR Council of Ministers greets the delegates to the Congress of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the tasks set out in the speeches by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, is effectively promoting the development of trade and economic relations and scientific and technical ties between the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

The chamber's foreign ties have expanded, and its activity in organizing exhibitions in the USSR and abroad, patenting inventions, evaluating export and import goods, and carrying out translations, advertising, and foreign trade and maritime arbitration has been further developed. The award to the chamber in 1982 of the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples represents a high assessment of its fruitful work.

More than 4,500 of the country's industrial enterprises and scientific research, foreign trade, and other organizations are currently active members of the chamber.

The chamber maintains close business contacts with the corresponding organizations in virtually all countries that are main trading partners of the Soviet Union. The USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry's activity to aid the development of the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties with foreign countries serves to strengthen the material basis of the Leninist policy of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems, and consolidates relations of peace and good-neighborliness with other countries. This assumes special significance at a time when the international situation has deteriorated through the fault of the imperialist forces.

The USSR Council of Ministers expresses its confidence that the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry's activity will continue to promote the growth of the USSR's economic might, increase Soviet people's prosperity, and develop the Soviet Union's foreign economic ties with foreign countries.

USSR Council of Ministers

POLITBURO CONSUMER GOODS COMMISSION MEETS 18 NOV

PM251043 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Nov 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Commission Session"]

[Text] A session of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Commission for directing and monitoring the elaboration of a comprehensive program for the development of consumer goods production and the system of services for the population was held on 18 November under the chairmanship of G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Measures to organize the elaboration of a comprehensive program for the 12th 5-Year Plan and for the longer term were discussed. USSR Gosplan Deputy Chairman V.P. Lakhtin and S.A. Sitaryan delivered reports on this question.

The commission observed that specific measures must be elaborated during the drawing up of the program aimed at fully satisfying Soviet people's growing requirements on the basis of production growth, increased production efficiency, accelerated scientific and technical progress, and a comprehensive approach to the resolution of socioeconomic and production tasks. A package of measures must be drawn up to increase the economic interest and responsibility of industry, trade, and the services sphere, to develop initiative, and to make more extensive use of the potential of ministries, departments, republics, krays, and oblasts in meeting the population's requirements for high-quality goods and varied services.

Attention was drawn to the need to accelerate the chemicalization of light industry and its retooling on the basis of extensive use of modern equipment and technology and improved supply of raw and semifinished material to the sector. In the field of cultural-consumer and household goods production fuller account must be taken of the potential of all industrial sectors and every enterprise in increasing the output of goods of high technical standard and quality, by creating specialized shops and sections and improving engineering provision.

On the matter of developing the service system, attention was drawn to the necessity of ensuring comprehensive satisfaction of the population's growing needs for all kinds of consumer, municipal, construction, repair, transport, and other services, of improving the quality and standard of services to the population, and of raising the mobility of consumer services. More vigorous use must be made of the potential possessed by the organizations and enterprises of construction and industrial ministries and departments and by local organs to expand the services sphere.

The following took part in the commission's work: V.I. Vorotnikov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers; CPSU Central Committee Secretaries I.V. Kapitonov and N.I. Ryzhkov; USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairmen I.V. Arkhipov, N.K. Baybakov, I.I. Bodyul, and G.I. Marchuk; USSR ministers; deputy chairmen of union republic Councils of Ministers; and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee. G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, I.V. Kapitonov, and N.I. Ryzhkov addressed the commission session.

GOVERNMENT PERIODICAL LISTS PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM251640 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SOYUZA SOVETSKIKH SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK (OTDEL PERVYY) in Russian No 28, 1983 carries on pages 492-494 the following USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on government personnel changes:

Resolution 158 (dated 29 August 1983) on V.I. Ushakov being relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR Gosbank Board "on his retirement";
Resolution 159 (dated 31 August 1983) on A.I. Kachanov being appointed first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and relieved of his duties as economic counselor at the USSR Embassy in Cuba;

Resolution 160 (dated 6 September 1983) on V.N. Sergeyev being appointed USSR deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry and Yu.S. Sokolov being relieved of those duties "on his transfer to other work";

Resolution 161 (dated 9 September 1983) on A.A. Babenko being relieved of his duties as USSR first deputy minister for the construction of heavy industry enterprises "on his transfer to other work";

Resolution 162 (dated 13 September 1983) on V.V. Bykov being appointed USSR deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production and relieved of his duties as deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries; and on G.I. Chekalin being relieved of his duties as USSR deputy minister of machine building for animal husbandry and feed production "for shortcomings in his work."

BRIEFS

ARMENIAN INTERIOR MINISTER APPOINTED -- The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Haykaz Srabioni Shaginyan as Armenian SSR interior minister. [Summary] [Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 4 Nov 83 p 1 GF]

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS MID-NOVEMBER WEATHER, CROPS

PM251027 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Nov 83 p 1

[Agrometeorologist O. Pisarenko report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] On most of the USSR's European territory the cold spell was accompanied by copious snowfalls. Snow cover formed practically everywhere, with the exception of the extreme south of the Ukraine, Moldavia, and Krasnodar Kray. This is one of the earliest times in many years for this to be observed. At the end of the 10-day period the weather grew milder, but the snow did not diminish. By 20 November the snow cover stretched approximately to a line linking Ivano-Frankovsk, Zhitomir, Kirovograd, Dnepropetrovsk, Zaporozhye, Rostov-na-Donu, and Volgograd.

The winter grain crops and sown perennial grasses were in a state of winter dormancy under a snow cover 5-15-cm thick in themain, and 15-25-cm thick in the northeast of the territory. The lowest soil temperature at winter grain crop tillering node depth was minus 3-5 degrees, and at grass root neck depth it was minus 1-4 degrees. A 5-cm-thick snow cover extends over most of the Baltic area, Belorussia, the Ukraine, Moldavia, North Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region. In these areas the lowest soil temperature at winter crop tillering node and grass root neck depth was between minus 2-6 degrees, and minus 8 degrees in some places. In the second half of the 10-day period the winter grain crops were actually growing in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays and in South Ukraine and Moldavia.

In the Transcaucasian republics the maximum air temperature during the day rose to 11-17 degrees, and 20 degrees in some places. Winter grain crops and grasses were growing there. In the second half of the 10-day period ran fell on most of this territory, producing favorable conditions for the growth and development of winter crops.

In the farming regions of West Siberia and the North Caucasus it was warmer than usual. Average air temperatures were 2-5 degrees above normal, and 6-9 degrees above normal in Altay Kray and Kemerovo Oblast. Here winter grain crops were under a 5-10-cm-thick snow cover. The lowest soil temperature at winter crop tillering node depth remained within minus 2-7 degrees. The conditions for the wintering of winter grain crops are shaping up favorably in most areas.

In the Central Asian republics and South Kazakhstan the weather is very warm. During the day the air temperature rises to 21-30 degrees. Winter grain crops are growing and the cotton harvest continues in the fields. After the recent cold spell the weather has improved and the pace of the cotton harvest has picked up.

GOVERNMENT PANEL VIEWS AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX

PM221205 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Anatoliy Ivashchenko report under the rubric "In the Standing Commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers": "The Agro-industrial Complex: Ways of Formation"]

[Text] A session of the deputies' joint preparatory commission on the agro-industrial complex has been held im the Great Kremlin Palace. It assembled to examine the draft State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1984 and progress in fulfilling the 1983 plan, and also in the State Budget for 1984 and the implementation of the 1982 budget with respect to the development of the agro-industrial complex.

At the Blagoveshchenskiy entrance to the palace I saw quite a lot of familiar faces of masters of arable farming and stockraising, agricultural specialists, and leaders of sectors serving kolkhozes and sovkhozes and processing, storing and using products of the fields and livestock units. This was a gathering of partners in an integrated agro-industrial complex who not so long ago found it difficult to agree on things and often chiefly defended their own departmental interests. Now they were faced with continuing the conversation on how to work together in the interests of the whole national economy. Hence the extremely representative composition of those attending this meeting.

Taking part in the work of the preparatory commission were V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies, and leading officials from 34 ministries and departments in the agro-industrial complex itself and other interested sectors.

In their reports G.P. Rudenko, chief of the USSR Gosplan Agro-Industrial Complex Consolidated Department, and V.N. Semenov, chief of the USSR Finance Ministry Agricultural Financing Administration, informed the preparatory commission that in the first 9 months of this year, in comparison with last year, milk purchases increased by 10 percent, dairy meat and poultry purchases by 7 percent, egg purchases by 4 percent, and vegetable purchases by 7 percent. The commission mapped out ways of consolidating the positive trends and bringing the plan indicators as nearly in line as possible with the targets set by the 5-year plan for 1984, which will be yet another step in implementing the Food Program.

According to preliminary calculations, agriculture will this year produce more gross output than in the bumper year of 1978.

The targets that the agro-industrial complex is faced with reaching in 1984 have been worked out by Gosplan in conjunction with union republic Councils of Ministers and ministries and departments that are part of the agro-industrial complex in accordance with the 5-year plan targets and mindful of the expected production results in the current year and the quantities of material and technical resources being allocated. In elaborating the draft, account was taken of the views expressed by USSR Supreme Soviet commissions while debating the 1983 targets. Note was taken of the role of organizational and economic factors and other steps elaborated in accordance with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum aimed at consolidating financial autonomy on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and increasing their material interest in increasing production and improving output quality.

Special attention was devoted to improving the use of land, production capital, and material, labor, and financial resources, increasing labor productivity, and introducing advanced experience and achievements of scientific and technical progress into broad practice.

The further consolidation of the material and technical base of all agro-industrial complex sectors is outlined in 1984. Total capital investment for these purposes will be higher than the previous year and will take one-third of all investment in agricultural development! A significant portion is earmarked for land reclamation.

The preparatory commission sharply criticized the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources for the unsatisfactory organization of work on major land reclamation construction projects and projects of a nonproduction nature. Preference is given to kilometers of canals, while housing and roads construction is slow. Last year, owing to salinization, swamping, and other factors, 230,000 hectares of irrigated and drained land were not used, and an area of 1,094,000 hectares with an irrigation network was not watered.

It was also noted that many farms, when elaborating measures for increasing production efficiency, have taken a formulistic approach to the use of the major resources that the state has alloated to them in the form of purchase price increases and supplements and that material incentive funds must be earned above all by skillful management and not be generated from the increase in purchase prices.

The reports at the preparatory commission session and the deputies' speeches and their questions laid main stress on the search for additional reserves, problems, and cases of neglect. As in science the most important discoveries are made where various avenues of knowledge intersect, so in agriculture coordination between sectors is acquiring increasing importance. It is gratifying, for instance, that the meat and dairy industry is fulfilling its plan targets for the first time in 7 years. But here output losses are still great. The sector is being slow to complete the switch to taking delivery of meat and milk actually at points of production, which is a heavy burden on the economy of kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

As before, many complaints were leveled at USSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming enterprises, where losses of produce are still large and where emergency steps are needed to eliminate them. At the same time the young sector needs more thoughtful assistance from its agro-industrial complex partners, especially in the construction of storage facilities.

What lack of coordination between sectors leads to can be judged from the following example. So much had been written about the need to step up rye production, that selection experts worked to develop short-stemmed varieties, and material incentives were improved ... And so there was lot of rye. And grain from it? A shortage, alas... Why? As was expained at the commission session, the baking industry was not ready for the "flood of rye" and could not cope. Just as agriculture has turned out to be unprepared for the stream of "Kamaz's" that are too big for both garages and weighbridges and moreover damage rural settlements and weak bridges.

That is why at the present stage of the implementation of the Food Program we are not simply talking about the quantity of given machines but of economical, specialized hardware. The deputies quoted examples of farms refusing to buy Kolos and Sibiryak combine harvesters because of desgin faults and poor manufacture by the plant. And not only combine harvesters. Local food combines continue to "set a plan" for all types of fruit and berry wines, even though their main task is to produce different products.

Problem, problems... Not all of them are soluble immediately, if at all. It is important that the deputies know about them and seek and suggest ways out of the situation. A year ago the same preparatory commission session discussed the fact that Selkhoztekhnika and Selkhozkhimiya were "earning" profits along with bonuses at the expense of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, were repairing equipment slowly and badly, were doing no better in fertilizer appliction, and were increasing the cost of work.

Now, with the formation of rayon agro-industrial associations, another system is being introduced. These two partners' profits are limited to 8 percent of the expenditures on production and services. Moreover, half of the profits earned above plan are returned to the farms. Furthermore, in the course of the year kolkhozes and sovkhozes will gradually pay for 92 percent of the services. And the remaining 8 percent, as they say, is down to the harvest.

As A.A. Goltsov, USSR first deputy agriculture minister, reported to the commission, the weather difficulties of previous years are now being countered by the introduction of zonal farming systems. Fallow area is approaching the ideal: 20-22 million hectares.

Soil protection farming has expanded its area to 50 million hectares, although these rates "must be recognized as insufficient." As for the collective contract -- "we see its broad introduction as the main task for agricultural organs at local level. According to operational data, this year 153,000 teams and links worked on contracts. Next year this work will continue on a broader scale."

I am quoting these words verbatim so as to make representatives of certain departments disinclined to paint a beautiful picture with big figures. It was explained at the commission that in actual fact only 6 percent of kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers in the country were working on the team contract principle, that the "machine operators' elite" is chosen for these subunits, that this "elite" is being counterposed to the remaining mass of working people, that the Ministry of Agriculture's instructions on the format for concluding contract between the administration and contract collectives are so confused that they cannot be understood by either rank and file workers or specialists, and that one might as well allot each link its own group of economists.

V.V. Nikulshin, USSR deputy meat and dairy industry minister, found himself in an extremely uncomfortable position when S.I. Manyakin, chairman of the preparatory commission, cited cases of avoidance of work "at will" by major embezzlers of produce.

The preparatory commission noted that agro-industrial complex ministries and departments are still weak in mobilizing their resources and have not ensured the due return on investment and that there are serious shortcomings in the use of the complex's potential. A significant improvement is required in the organization of seed farming, breeding, and the feed base for stockraising. An improvement is required in the provision of agrochemical services for kolkhozes and sovhozes.

Substantial shortcomings exist in the repair and technical servicing of agricultural hardware and equipment and in their maintenance and use. The quality of work in the protective forestation and afforestation of pastures and the creation of windbreaks remains low.

The opportunities for improving the supply of fish and seafood products to the population are not being fully exploited. The ministries and departments in the complex are devoting scant attention to rural construction.

Partners in the agro-industrial complex are required to eradicate deficiencies in order to accelerate the implementation of the Food Program.

...The conversation in the commission was conducted keenly, frankly, and in an businesslike manner. Each speaker knew the point at which he had 2 minutes left until the end of his allotted time. The presiding officer would stand up, signifying that the floor was being passed to the next speaker. Nobody demanded an immediate reply to complex questions. But the next day the reply would be forthcoming. Concise and to the point.

A good style. It is worth learning.

10-MONTH STOCKRAISING PLAN FIGURES REPORTED

PM221647 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 47, Nov 83 (Signed to Press 14 Nov 83) p 18

[Unattributed "Statistical Summary": "Stockraising on Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes"]

[Text] The editorial office has received USSR Central Statistical Administration data on the state of stockraising on the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes for January through October 1983.

Constant concern for strengthening the feed base, the improvement of breeding work, and transition to improved technology have enabled many kolkhozes and sovkhozes to increase the production of meat, milk, and other livestock products and their sale to the state. The widespread introduction of progressive work methods and scientific achievements on all farms is an important reserve for enancing stockraising efficiency.

I. Stockraising Production Output

Indicators	January-October 1983	January-October 1983 as percentage of January-October 1982
Meat production (sale of livestock and poultry for slaughter in live weight), thousand metric tons	13,922	106
including:		
cattle	7,838	104
hogs	3,420	111
sheep and goats	937	104
poultry	1,727	109
Gross milk yield, thousand metric tons	59,490	107
Average milk yield per cow, kilograms	2,099	108
Hen's eggs obtained, millions	42,755	105
Average egg yield per laying hen	177	102

In January-October 1983 meat production on kolkhozes and sovkhozes rose by 829,000 metric tons in comparison with the same period last year. Production of this output increased on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Turkmenistan, and Estonia.

The gross milk yield for the 10 months was 4,122,000 metric tons more than the same period last year. The farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, and Estonia achieved the greatest increase in the output of this produce.

Egg production on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes over the 10 months increased by 2,133,000,000 eggs in comparison with the same period last year. An increase in this produce was achieved by the farms of all the union republics except Uzbekistan.

II. Purchases of Stockraising Products on the Kolkhozes, Sovkhozes, and Other State Farms

Types of produce	Purchased in January-October 1983	Purchased in January-October 1983 as percentage of January-October 1982
Livestock and poultry (in live weight), thousand metric tons	13,802	107
Milk, thousand metric tons	55,736	110
Eggs, millions	39,816	104

The volume of the sale of livestock and poultry to the state by the kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other state farms for January-October 1983 in comparison with the same period in 1982 increased by 916,000 metric tons. Purchases of this output rose in all the union republics except Armenia, Tajikistan, and Kirghizia. The greatest increase in the sale of livestock and poultry was in the farms of Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Moldavia, and Belorussia.

Purchases of milk and dairy products increased by 5,147,000 metric tons. There was an increase in purchases of this output in all the union republics except Georgia. The greatest increases in purchases were secured by the farms of Latvia, Moldavia, Lithuania, Estonia, the Ukraine, and the RSFSR.

The sale of eggs to the state in January-October increased by 1,613,000,000. Purchases of this produce increased on the farms of all the union republics except Uzbekistan.

III. Production and Purchases of Stockraising Output Broken Down by Union Republic

	January-October 1983 as Percentage of January-October 1982					
	Production			Purchases		
	Meat	Milk	Eggs	Livestock and Poultry	Milk	Eggs
USSR	106	107	105	107	110	104
RSFSR	107	108	105	107	110	103
including Nonchernozem Zone	111	111	105	111	114	103
Ukrainian	104	109	106	105	111	106
Belorussian SSR	109	104	104	109	108	103
Uzbek SSR	105	102	99.4	106	105	99.8
Kazakh SSR	103	100.9	106	102	104	105
Georgian SSR	104	101	112	105	98	109
Azerbaijan SSR	103	103	107	103	103	108
Lithuanian SSR	120	107	106	121	115	106
Moldavian SSR	110	115	107	112	120	106
Latvian SSR	112	109	111	116	119	112
Kirghiz SSR	96	100.3	112	99.1	103	109
Tajik SSR	98	102	107	98	103	105
Armenian SSR	90	100.4	114	88	100.2	114
Turkmen SSR	101	100.1	107	103	106	106
Estonian SSR	125	110	103	126	115	103

In addition, the procurement organizations purchased 733,000 metric tons of milk and 443,000 metric tons of livestock on the populations private farms in January-October 1983.

IV. Livestock Population

As of 1 November 1983 there were 93.1 million head of cattle on kolkozes and sovkhozes, which is 2.1 million more than at the same date last year. The number of cows reached 29.7 million. The hog population was 60.8 million, showing an increase of 2.2 million. There were 120.2 million sheep and goats, which is 2.2 million more than last year. Poultry numbers totaled 728.5 million, showing an increase of 15.6 million. The cattle population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics except Latvia. The hog population increased on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of all union republics except Kazakhstan and Moldavia.

The sheep and goat population increased on the farms of the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghizia, and Turkmenistan. Poultry numbers increased on the farms of all union republics except the Ukraine and Estonia.

This year the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have procured considerably more coarse and succulent feed for the livestock's wintering than last year. This will make it possible to increase milk and meat production with minimum expenditure of concentrates. It is essential to place avaiable forage stocks under strict control, to plan carefully their expenditure through to the new harvest, and to ensure the rational use of every quintal of feed. The leading farms, skillfully organizing the feed shops' work, are seeking a high level of productivity for livestock with minimum forage expenditure. The universal introduction of their experience will make it possible to increase stockraising units' output yield.